

Vol. XXIX.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1912-13.

(Ending on 30th September 1913.)



Jodhpur:

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Administration Report of the Marwar State, 1912-13.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. *The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1911, of 20,57,553 persons or 6·3 per cent more than in 1901. The greater part of the soil is mere desert; and where agriculture, almost the sole industry of the people, is possible, it is rendered precarious by a scanty and capricious rainfall and a deficient and defective water supply in the soil, there being no perennial rivers in the State. The gross revenue for the year under report was Rs. 93,41,256. The State paid as usual to the Government Rs. 1,08,000 as annual tribute and 1,15,000 towards the upkeep of 1,500 horse of the 43rd Erinpura Regiment and in addition spent Rs. 5,20,986 during the year in maintaining the Imperial Service Cavalry. The present Chief of Marwar is His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur, the head of the Rathor clan.*

The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar race of antiquity. They were originally known as Rashtrakuta (pinnacle of the country). Rashtrakuta—Sanskrit form—has been changed into Prakirt Rattaunda which was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century when they flourished in the Deccan. For a century thereafter there is no reliable account of their kingdom forthcoming, but from the 7th century we have an unbroken succession of 20 rulers of the Deccan, beginning from Dantivarma Samvat 651 (or 594 A. D.) to Karakraj Samvat 1029 (or 972 A. D.). When the Daccan kingdom broke up, they carved out a new kingdom in Central India, making Kanouj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaichand, whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable region of Western Rajputana and became rulers of Marwar. In Rajputana the most numerous of the Rajput clans is the Rathor. The present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the 35th Rathor Ruler from Rao Sihaji and is in his 16th year of age. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has two younger brothers Maharaj Shri Umed Singhji Sahib aged 10, and Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib aged 6½ years, and also two sisters. The following clans are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Sisodia, Kachwaha, Chohan, Bhati, Panwar, Baghela and Tunwar.

The younger off-shoots of this family are Bikaner, Idar, Kishengarh. Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur continued to receive his education at Wellington College in England, under the able and conscientious guardianship of Major A. D. Strong. He returned in January 1914 largely benefited by the broadening influences of English life and culture.

2. **Notable events.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur on Thakur Guman Singh Khichi, in charge of the State Armoury and Wardrobe and that of Rai Sahib on Babu Chot Mal Rawat, Assistant Auditor of Accounts, J. B. Railway, on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, paid a visit to Jodhpur on the 11th October and left on the 13th idem. He again paid a visit on 11th December and left Jodhpur for Jaisalmer the next day. On his return from Jaisalmer he stopped at Jodhpur from the 25th to the 27th December.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singhji Sahib K. C. I. E. of Kishengarh came to Jodhpur on the 21st October 1912 and left on the 6th November.

His Highness Maharaja Colonel Sir Ganga Singhji Sahib, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., A. D. C., L. L. D., of Bikaner visited Jodhpur from the 11th to the 13th December 1912.

On the 9th February 1913 His Highness Raja Sri Jaswant Singhji Sahib K. C. I. E. of Sailana paid a visit to Jodhpur and stopped here for 12 days.

His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Jaisalmer came to Jodhpur on the 15th February 1913 on a visit and returned on the 22nd.

3. **Changes in the Personnel of the Administration.**—Col C. J. Windham, I. A., was Resident, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year.

Captain W. G. Neale, I. A., held charge of the office of Assistant Resident from the 21st November 1912 to 8th May 1913.

Major J. W. Grant, I. M. S., was Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year.

His Highness Major General Maharaja Sir Partap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., L. L. D., D. C. L., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, continued to be the Regent and President of the Council of Regency.

Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib, who as stated in the previous year's report returned from England on 30th November 1912, was Vice-President of the Council of Regency during the whole year.

Mr. G. B. Goyder was Finance Member from the 1st October 1912 to 13th May 1913 when he went on 6 months' leave preparatory to his reversion to Government service. Of the Departments under the Finance Member, the Audit Office, the Treasury, the Bakiat Office and the Court of Wards were taken charge of by Rai Sahib Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, P. C. S., Revenue Member, in addition to the Departments under him, from 14th May to 13th July 1913, while the Vice-President held charge of the Customs and Education Departments, in addition to those under him.

Major S. B. A. Patterson, I. A. was appointed Finance Member in the place of Mr. Goyder and joined the appointment on the 14th July 1913; and continued in charge throughout the remainder of the year.

Mr. A. D. C. Barr took charge of the office of the Chief Judge of the newly constituted Chief Court on the 8th October 1912 and continued to hold the post till the end of the year. He was also appointed an additional Member of the Council of Regency.

For the rest the Regency Council, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Maharaj Fateh Singhji Sahib as Military Member, Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji as Public Works Member and Rai Sahib Pandit Shyam Behariji Misra P. C. S. as Revenue Member.

4. **Improvements effected in the Judicial system.**—The most noteworthy improvements in the administration of the State during the year were the constitution of the Chief Court and the reorganisation of the entire Judicial system. The Chief Court, as newly constituted, consists of the Chief Judge, Mr. A. D. C. Barr and two other Judges, Rao Sahib Laxman Dass Sapat, Bar-at-law and Thakur Bijai Singhji of Rian. Previously, there had been no check over the appointment of Vakils practising in the different Courts, and the Chief Court soon found by experience that much of the dilatory proceedings in the Courts was due to the utter want of legal knowledge possessed by the so-called members of the Bar. It was patent that the public were deriving no sort of assistance from these Vakils, and, in fact, their employment was a real menace to justice. With the approval of His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur and the Council of Regency orders were passed to the effect that before any Vakil could appear and plead for the public he should satisfy the Courts that he knew the law of the country and was indeed able to give some assistance to those who paid for his services. For this purpose, an examination in Law was held in January 1913 and the number of Legal Practitioners was at once reduced from about 500 to 80 or so; and such examinations were ordered to be held twice a year in the months of October and April. There are two classes of Vakils, those of the 1st class can appear in all the Courts including the Chief Court, and those of the second class in all the Courts except the Chief Court. The different Thikanas are permitted to continue to have their cases represented by their own Vakils, and Firms may have their cases conducted by their Munims and recognised Agents. It was apprehended that this reduction in the number of Legal Practitioners would tend to do away with wholesome competition and thus permit of prices being raised against the public; steps were therefore quickly taken to equip the Courts with authority to check the amount of fees paid by litigants for professional work done.

Along with introducing improvements to impart a healthy tone to the Bar, the Chief Court with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib in Council reorganised the whole judicial system. The Appellate Court and Tamil were abolished and one Civil Court and one Criminal Court were added to the existing ones at the Capital. The two new Civil and Criminal Judges were law graduates of the Indian Universities and possessed considerable judicial experience. The Courts of Superintendents were increased from one to four and the whole State was for

judicial purposes divided into 4 circles, with a Superintendent in charge of each circle. Three of the Superintendents, however, did not commence work as such till the beginning of the following year, as they were receiving preliminary training under the Chief Court. Two of them were L. L. B.'s of the Allahabad University; another had considerable experience as Hakim; and the fourth was a Post Diploma holder and distinguished student of the Mayo College. The principal duty of the Superintendents is to travel round their respective charges and inspect the Hakumats subordinate to them and bring to the notice of the Chief Court, and the Members concerned, any irregularities they may find in their work. A beginning in the right direction has thus been made and it is expected that, ere long, the whole of the Judicial system will be manned by really capable men.

With the changes thus made, the powers of the different Courts were properly defined. The Courts of the Hakims are the lowest Courts. On the Civil side they can try suits up to the monetary value of Rs. 500/- while on the Criminal side they have the powers of a second class Magistrate, and can inflict a maximum sentence of 6 months' imprisonment of any description, and a fine not exceeding 200 rupees. The Courts of Superintendents of circles have no original civil powers, but they are empowered to hear appeals against the decisions of the Hakims in suits of a monetary value up to Rs. 200/-; so that it is now not necessary for the parties to travel to Jodhpur in order to prosecute petty litigation. On the criminal side the Superintendents sit as Magistrates of 1st class. The Civil Courts have original civil jurisdiction in suits of the money value of over Rs. 500/- and not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-, and have also the power of hearing appeals against the decisions of the Hakim in suits in which the claim exceeds Rs. 200/-. The Court of Sardars, presided over by a Superintendent, which tries cases in which either, or, both, of the parties, is a Rajput, is a Civil Court having jurisdiction to adjudicate on all suits whatever the value of the subject matter of the suit may be. The two criminal Courts or Courts of Foujdars, have the powers of Assitant Sessions Judges and can award punishment not exceeding imprisonment for four years and fine up to Rs. 2,500/-. They have also the power of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Hakims.

The powers of the Chief Court are as follows. On the Civil side, the Chief Court hears original suits of a money value exceeding Rs. 10,000/-; with an appeal in such cases to the full Bench of the Court. It also hears appeals from the decisions of the civil Judges and Superintendents in original suits as well as in appeals. In Jagir adoption cases and important Jagir cases the recommendations of the Chief Court are submitted to the Regency Council for confirmation. On the criminal side, the Chief Court hears appeals from the decisions of the criminal Courts and Superintendents. Certain of the more serious offences, such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dacoity, traffic in minor girls, are enquired into by the Courts of the Hakims and by them committed for trial direct to the Chief Court, which holds Criminal Sessions for the disposal of such cases at the beginning of every month. This is a distinct improvement on the old state of things. Cases are now finally disposed of quickly; whereas, formerly, they used to reach the Judicial Member through the Foujdari and Appellate Courts, keeping accused persons

sometimes for years under trial in Jail or hovering round the Courts on heavy bail. The Chief Court is empowered to inflict any punishment allowed by law, subject however to the restriction that sentences of death and imprisonment for life require the confirmation of the Council of Regency.

It is satisfactory to note the beneficial results of these improvements. Both the Civil and Criminal cases are disposed of quickly and under-trial prisoners seldom remain in custody for more than three months.

CHAPTER II.

5. **Administration of Land.**—There are $25\frac{1}{2}$ towns and 4067 villages in Marwar giving a total of $4097\frac{1}{2}$ (vide Appendix XXVII). At the end of 1911-12 the number of Khalsa villages directly administered by the Darbar was 707. During the year under report two villages named Birkali and Odit lapsed to the Darbar, on account of the last holder having died without leaving any direct lineal male descendant of the original grantee surviving. One village named Jurli was given back in Jagir. Thus on 30th September 1913, there were 708 Khalsa villages, exclusive of one village Netrar in Mallani whose revenues are farmed out by the Hakim. Of these, 605 are regularly assessed on the Bigori system; and the remaining 103 villages are either summarily assessed or worked on the Batai system. Of the 708 Khalsa villages, 313 are single cropped and 395 double cropped.

As the two villages which reverted to Khalsa during the year have not been regularly assessed, and as the village, which was given back in Jagir, is a regularly assessed village, there was a decrease in the fiscal area of the assessed villages to 23,91,761 acres from 23,92,858 in the year before. The area available for cultivation was 19,24,968 acres as compared with 19,25,749 of the previous year; and the balance of 4,66,793 acres, or 19·5 per cent of the total area, consisted of unculturable waste including forests. It may here be remarked that the fiscal area, as stated above, does not include an area of 4,93,801 acres which are held in Mafi and on which no land revenue is levied. Out of 19,24,968 acres of land available for cultivation, 14,17,267 acres, or 73·6 per cent, were under occupation, comprised as follows:—

Dry (Kharif)	...	...	...	12,25,544 acres.
Sewaj (unirrigated Rabi)	...	...	...	89,729 „
Wet (Irrigated Rabi)	{	Sweet wells	...	66,760 „
		Saline wells	...	35,234 „
Total				14,17,267 „

The rainfall in 1912 being much better than that of 1911, the areas under cultivation under both the Kharif and Rabi crops of the year under report showed a marked increase over those of the preceeding year; being respectively 6,19,459 and 60,206 acres against 2,14,832 and 49,710 acres of the previous year; *i. e.* an increase of 188·3 and 21 per cent respectively. The area under wheat crop was 48 per cent more than that of the year before, while that under barley practically remained the same, but there was some shrinkage in area under gram and other wet crops.

6. **Irrigation.**—Although the irrigation tanks failed to fill owing to want of heavy falls of rain on their catchment areas, the quantity of water available was utilised to its greatest extent; and the result was that larger areas were irrigated and larger irrigation fees realised than in the preceding year, as the comparative table subjoined will show:—

No.	Name of Tanks.	Irrigated area in acres		Irrigation fee.	
		1911-12 Acres.	1912-13. Acres.	1911-12 Rs.	1912-13 Rs.
1	Jaswant Samand	4,832	4,442	26,897	21,641
2	Sardar Samand	1,113	6,609	2,843	38,906
3	Jograwas ... ..	...	54	...	262
4	Kharda	222	459	666	2,113
5	Edward Samand ... ..	...	616	...	1,596
6	Chopra	50	1,282	233	7,311
7	Sowannia ... ..	...	58	...	269
8	Banbolai ... ..	...	56	...	31
9	Bisalpur ... ..	...	...	...	...
10	Gunamand	253	698	37	4,070
11	Loria ... ..	...	497	...	1,805
12	Miniari ... ..	...	24	...	125
13	Sadri	37	412	201	825
14	Sumer Samand	46	946	62	2,460
15	Bagole ... ..	...	...	...	...
16	Magar-talao ... ..	...	...	...	...
17	Surpura (Jaswant Sagar) ... ..	...	...	...	...
18	Phalodi (Jore Band) ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,553	16,153	30,939	81,414

Wells.—The number of wells in the Khalsa Villages, at the end of the year, was 8,516 (against 8,380 of the preceding year); of which 2,643 are of saline water producing only one crop of wheat and barley, and 5,873 of sweet water producing double crops.

Live Stock.—The grass and fodder for cattle was not so scarce during the year under report as during the preceding year. The number of live stock appreciably increased in the Shergarh, Sheo, Nagore, Merta and Sanchoe Perganas, on account, apparently, of the return of the cattle which had migrated to foreign territories during the fodder scarcity of 1911-12. The Jodhpur, Marote and Nawa, Bilara, Desuri, Pali, Siwana and Pachpadra Perganas, and the Sardar Samand showed a decrease under

this head. Appendix XVI will show the number of live stock in the Khalsa villages in the State.

Taccavi.—The outstandings out of the Taccavi loans advanced in previous years amounted to Rs. 82,009 on 30th September 1912; and a sum of Rs. 1,670 was advanced during the year under report. The total demand, therefore, was Rs. 83,679. Rs. 15,548 (principal Rs. 12,465 and interest Rs. 3,083) was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 71,214 at the end of the year.

The total Raj demand for the year was Rs. 15,32,073; from which a remission of Rs. 1,64,638 had to be granted on account of bad harvest, leaving a total recoverable demand of Rs. 13,67,435. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 13,09,911; out of which a sum of Rs. 43,654 was paid to the Chowdhries on account of Malba cess, and a balance of Rs. 12,66,257 remitted to the Treasury. There thus remained the final sum of Rs. 57,524 as outstandings, out of which Rs. 36,646 are recoverable and Rs. 20,878 irrecoverable. The actual deficiency in the collection was, therefore, 2·7 per cent, as against 2·2 per cent of the previous year. The total amount recovered under the Hawala Department and remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 14,53,718 the details of which are given below:—

(a) Actual realisation of Raj demand	...	Rs. 12,66,257
(b) Irrigation fee	... ..	81,414
(c) Recovery of arrears	... ..	33,973
(d) Recovery of Taccavi advances...	... ..	15,548
(e) Quarries	... ..	8,686
(f) Patia fees	... ..	47,840
Total	... ..	14,53,718

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,33,345 against Rs. 1,00,401 in the previous year. The chief heads and items of expenditure are as follows:—

	1912-13	1911-12
(a) Establishment	Rs. 64,866	Rs. 64,590
(b) Contingencies	1,971	2,108
(c) Printing charges	1,552	2,973
(d) Travelling allowance	2,220	1,965
(e) Miscellaneous	6,535	9,594
(f) Repairs to buildings	1,289	...
(g) Taccavi advances	1,670	11,002
(h) Compensation to Jagirdars	30,772	6,907
(i) Well sinking	2,721	1,262
(j) Zabt	7,662	...
(k) Cost of populating Sumerpur	12,087	...
Total	Rs. 1,33,345	1,00,401

Excluding items (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) the actual cost of collection amounted to Rs. 78,433 against Rs. 81,230 of the preceding year.

The large increase in expenditure under the head of compensation to Jagirdars was due to the payment of Rs. 23,050 to the Jagirdars of Busi and Jurli on account of arrears.

The amount shown under the head of Zabti represents the total income of some villages temporarily placed under the Hawala Department and then repaid to the Jagirdars on the villages being returned to them.

The expenditure under the head of populating Sumerpur has been shown under the Hawala Department during the year under report.

7. **External Boundary.**—None of the boundary disputes between Marwar and Sirohi in the neighbour hood of Amli and between Thaonla (Marwar) and Nand (Ajmer) was settled during the year. The replacement of certain pillars on the boundary line between Bapla (Palanpur) and Dhamsen (Marwar) was also not undertaken, nor could the re-erection of the crumbled down pillars on the boundary line between Marwar and Bikaner be accomplished. The matter is under correspondence and it is expected that the work of refixing the Marwar-Bikaner broken pillars will be taken in hand next year.

8. **Revenue Settlement.**—The statement given below shows the work done during the year under report:—

No.	Description of work.	Villages to be dealt with (including the 2 villages which reverted to Khalsp.	Work done during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	Field Survey	23	4	19
2	Attestation of settlement Records	26	2	24
3	Fairing of settlement Records	35	2	33

The work done was not much, as the indifferent nature of the agricultural prospects would not permit a greater amount of work to be done.

641 leases conferring occupancy rights were issued during the year, yielding a fee of Rs. 81-4-0.

The following statement will show the work done during the year in connection with the Muafiat Committee:—

	Khataas.	Files.
Pending on 30th September 1912 ...	1,200	1,617
Added during 1912-13 ... ..	...	53
Total for disposal during 1912-13 ...	1,200	1,670
Disposed of during 1912-13 ... ..	...	99
Pending disposal on 30th September 1913	1,200	1,571

CHAPTER III.**PROTECTION.**

9. Legislation.—During the year the Marwar Civil Procedure Code of 1886 and the Marwar Criminal Code of 1887 were repealed and in their place the Marwar Penal Code of 1913, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1913 and the Civil Procedure Code of 1913 were passed by the Council of Regency. These have been adopted from the British Indian Codes, with necessary modifications to suit local conditions. Similarly the Court Fees Act of 1886 which formed part of the Stamp Act was repealed and a new Court Fees Act was passed. The Legal Practitioner's Act of 1913 was also passed. The Chief Court also promulgated a set of simple rules for the guidance of the subordinate Courts. Schedule II will show the laws in Force in Marwar at the close of the year.

10. Military Department.—The Marwar Forces are, as usual, composed of:—

- (a) Imperial Service Lancers locally known as the Sardar Rissala.
- (b) Regular Forces ... { (i) Artillery.
(ii) Pargana Garrison.
(iii) Sadar Infantry.
- (c) Irregular Forces.
- (d) The Jagir Levies.

11. Imperial Service Cavalry.—It consists of one and a half regiments of cavalry. The strength remained practically at its full authorised number as detailed below:—

	1st Regiment.	2nd Regiment.
Native Commissioned Officers. ...	21	12
Non-Commissioned Officers ...	108	55
Sowars	476	235
	<hr/> 605	<hr/> 302

The total expenditure on the maintenance of both the Regiments during the year was Rs. 5,20,986 against Rs. 5,38,205. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 17,219, or a little over 3 per cent which is due principally to decreased compensation being given for dearness of fodder and grain on account of the prices of these articles being more favourable.

The details of the officers and men, who attended the Imperial Service Troop classes of instruction in various branches and obtained qualification certificates, are as follows:—

One Jamadar of 1st Regiment and one non-commissioned officer of the 2nd attended the 26th class of Musketry at Meerut. The Jamadar stood first in order of merit amongst all the Cavalry officers who attended the class from different States and obtained the best shoot Medal of Imperial Service Troops Musketry Class. The Durbar was pleased to grant him a reward of Rs. 300/-. One non-commissioned officer from each Regiment attended the 27th Meerut Musketry Class also and received qualification certificates.

One non-commissioned officer from each of the 1st and 2nd Regiments attended the 7th Class for the training of Assistant Instructors in Signalling at Kiarighat and were duly qualified.

A non-commissioned officer of the 1st Regiment was at the close of the year attending the Military Survey Class at Roorki.

Of the 3 men undergoing a course of Veterinary Instruction at the Punjab Veterinary College in the preceding year, the one belonging to the 2nd Regiment was promoted to the 3rd year class. Of the two men of the 1st Regiment, one was promoted to the 2nd year class and the other having failed was sent back by the Principal of the College.

In order to encourage good shooting, a party of 2 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers and men from both the Regiments joined the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association Meeting of 1912 and several of them obtained prizes.

The result of the inspection of the Signallers held by the Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, was very satisfactory. All the Signallers of both the Regiments passed the test, most of them with credit. The 2nd Regiment obtained the maximum number of points and was bracketed first with Bhavnagar and Rampur Lancers in order of merit. It therefore continued to maintain its first position attained in the previous year amongst the Imperial Service Units of India of which the strength is less than a complete Regiment. Special mention was made of the 2nd Regiment in the Signalling Report of the Imperial Service Troops as deserving of great praise.

The revised rules for the punishment of crime in the Imperial Service Troops received from the Supreme Government were adopted and introduced into the Sardar Risala.

12. Regular Forces—The strength of the Regular Forces consisted of:—

		Artillery.	Pergana. Garrison.	Sadar. Infantry.
Native Commissioned Officers	...	5	5	27
Non-Commissioned Officers	...	27	21	88
Fighting Men	...	142	98	621
Total	...	174	124	736

It would appear from the above statement that the strength of both Artillery and Pergana Garrison stood at 174 and 124 against 181 and 127 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 7 and 3 respectively. The Durbar have sanctioned the all round increment of Re. 1/- each in the pay of the

men to secure the enlistment of capable men. Though the pay was thus raised, the total expenditure for the upkeep of these two Forces including followers was Rs. 36,633 against Rs. 37,393 in the year before, the fall being due to some of the vacancies not having been filled up.

The total strength at the close of the year was 736 against 811 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 75 due to casualties. The cost of maintaining the Force accordingly fell from Rs. 95,039 to Rs. 84,063. The pay of the men of this Force was also raised from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 8/- a month.

13. Irregular Forces.—These consisted, at the close of the year, of 168 camel sowars (since amalgamated with the Sumar Camel Corps) and 279 foot soldiers detailed on duty in the various Hakumats. Their maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 51,026 against Rs. 53,520 in the previous year.

14. The Jagir Levies.—The irregular contingent provided by the Jagirdars numbers 4,192 (3,634 armed horse and 558 armed foot). Of these 2,527 horse and 249 foot were commuted to cash and 713 horse and 95 foot were temporarily exempted from service on account of the levy of succession fees and other causes, so that the number available for service was 394 horse and 214 foot who were distributed as under.

			Horse.	Foot.
Employed on regular Police Duty ...	...	112	94	
„ Miscellaneous Police duty ...	...	37	...	
„ at the Hakumats ...	...	41	19	
„ as Postal escorts ...	...	78	6	
„ in the Land Revenue Department ...	...	34	12	
„ in the Customs Department ...	...	15	12	
„ at the Railway Stations ...	...	2	2	
„ under Superintendent Didwana ...	...	11	2	
„ under the Marwar Vakils at Abu etc...	...	2	...	
„ in the Abkari, Forest & other Depart- ments ...	...	19	44	
Absent ...	...	43	23	
		394	214	

The scheme of cash payments by the Jagirdars in lieu of the contingent supplied by them was pushed forward with vigour. As the Jagirdars realised the benefits to be derived by the adoption of the scheme on the easy terms offered by the Durbar, a large number of them consented during the year to pay cash in place of the levies supplied by them, with the result that the actual realisations on this head amounted to Rs. 2,46,860 against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,60,000.

15. Sumar Camel Corps and Sumar Rissala.—In order that the State work may not suffer by the withdrawal of a large number of Jagir levies owing to the commutation system, the Darbar have entertained the services of a number of camel and horse Sowars known as the Sumar Camel Corps

and Sumer Rissala. Their strength on 30th September 1912 was as follows:—

Sumer Camel Corps	... 577
Sumer Rissala	... 31

The expenditure of the Jagir Bakshi Department, including Rs. 23,000 the cost of the up-keep of the Sumer Camel Corps and Sumer Rissala above referred to, was Rs. 46,806 against the Budget allotment of Rs. 63,420, so that there was a saving of Rs. 16,614.

16. Police.—Sardar Sahib Shamsher Singh held charge of the department as Inspector General of Police during the year. Thakur Sheodan Singh of Lambia, a District Superintendent of Police, was dismissed from the service on account of his having been indirectly concerned in a fatal case of torture. The total strength of the Police on 30th September 1913 was 1,937 of whom 102 were officers, 1,671 the rank and file and the rest menials. The details of the officers and effectives are given below:—

1 Inspector General of Police, 4 District Superintendents, 2 Inspectors, 20 Inspectors, 1 Probationary Inspector, 73 Sub Inspectors, 1 Special officer, 182 Havaldars and Naiks, 1,064 Constables, 226 camel sowars and 199 Jagir Contingent, both horse and foot.

All the officers were literate and 30. 1 per cent of the rank and file were able to read and write. The percentage of literate persons to the actual strength of the Police Force (excluding the non-effectives) was a little over 34.

The Judicial and departmental punishments awarded to the members of the Police Force were 16 and 268 respectively against 18 and 259 in the preceding year. No officer was judicially punished, but the persons whose conduct formed the subject of departmental punishment included 1 District Superintendent, 2 Sub-Inspectors in the 3rd grade, who were dismissed, and 1 Inspector in the 4th grade, 4 Sub-Inspectors in the 1st, 4 in the 2nd and 16 in the 3rd grade, who were punished by fine, degradation or suspension. The rest of the departmental punishments were inflicted upon the men. The percentage of punishments to the total strength of the Police was 14.1 against 13.2 in the year before.

The total number of rewards given during the year was 44 (against 22 in the preceding year) of whom 6 officers (1 District Superintendent, 1 Inspector in the 4th grade and 4 Sub Inspectors in 3rd grade) and 33 men were rewarded by promotion and 2 officers (1 Probationary Sub-Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector in the 3rd grade) and 3 men were given rewards in money for good and efficient work.

The total cost in maintaining the Police Force was Rs. 2,48,768 against Rs. 2,36,642 in 1911-12, giving an increase of a little over 5 per cent, the details of which are:—

		1911-12.	1912-13.
Pay and allowances	... Rs.	2,31,666	2,30,727
Dress and accoutrements	... ..	4,741	5,373
Miscellaneous charges	... ..	235	12,668
	... ..	<u>2,36,642</u>	<u>2,48,768</u>

The total number of cognizable offences reported was 1,820 against 1,563 in the year before, which shows an increase of 22·8 per cent. This is chiefly due to the fact that with the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code, a number of offences which was formerly non-cognizable was made cognizable. While it is satisfactory to note a slight decrease in the number of murder cases, which were 22 against 24 in the previous year, it is to be regretted that the dacoity and robbery cases increased from 11 and 47 to 21 and 51 respectively, owing to the depredations of the Bhils of Alawa, who, when hard pressed, find shelter in the limits of Sirohi. It is being arranged with the Sirohi Darbar to depute a Motmid at Sumerpur who, in conjunction with the Sirohi Motmid, will adopt measures to bring them to book which, it is hoped, will conduce to a perceptible diminution in border crime.

The number of arrests made by the Police was 1,073 and the number of persons sent up for trial was 1,001 against 1,062 and 1,002 respectively in 1911-12. The number of persons convicted was 522 against 488 and the number acquitted or discharged was 238 against 166. The statement given below shows the percentage of convictions as compared with the previous two years.

YEAR.	Percentage of convictions with respect to the number arrested by the Police.	Percentage of convictions with respect to the number sent up for trial.
1910-11	49·07	52·83
1911-12	45·95	48·70
1912-13	48·65	52·14

This improvement in the percentage of convictions is satisfactory, specially, in view of the higher standard of proof now demanded by the Criminal Courts against the accused. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,62,259 against Rs. 1,95,366 in the year before and the value of property recovered was Rs. 58,612 against 71,445 in 1911-12. The percentage of recovery was 36·12 in against 36·57 in 1911-12, 49·72 in 1910-11 and 30·51 in 1909-10.

Out of the theft cases committed but not traced in the years previous to the one under report, 23 cases were elucidated and property to the value of Rs. 1,458 was recovered.

The outstandings of the different courts and departments amounting to Rs. 14,632 were recovered by the Police against 20,617 in the year before.

The discipline of the force and improvements introduced into the department were maintained unabated during the year.

17. Settlement of Criminal Tribes.—The operations for the settlement of Criminal Tribes continued to do good work. The Baoris, Sansis and certain Minas and Bagris of bad character form Class A and are looked after by the department. The Class B consists of other Minas and Bagris, Bhils and Kolis. These are not under surveillance, but the Hakims are empowered to order surveillance of any of them if thought necessary for the purpose of maintaining peace and order.

The total population of Class A on 31st December 1913 was 21,806 including women and children as against 20,971 in the year before. The increase was due to new births. They consist of.—

	1913.	1912.
Baories	21,159	against 20,348
Sansis	556	„ 535
Minas	29	„ 29
Bagris	62	„ 59
Total	21,806	„ 20,971

The number of male adults was 6,607 against 6,481 in the preceding year, of whom 880 were absent, so that the number present was 5,727 as detailed below:—

Cultivators	3,351	} 4,809
Joint cultivators...	1,455	
Labourers ... ..	...	665
Disabled ... ..	...	172
In private service ...	...	48
Imprisoned in Jodhpur Jail ...	...	28
Imprisoned in Foreign Jails ...	...	5
Total ... ..	...	5,727

The quantity of land in the possession of the members of the Criminal Tribes was 1,78,153 bighas, 10 Biswas, giving an average of a little over 37 bighas per cultivator and of 31.1 bighas per male adult present. The total number of cattle in their possession, excluding those of absentees which numbered 1,360, was 20,145 against 15,731 in the preceding year. Each male adult had therefore an average of nearly 3 cattle. Owing to grass and fodder being not so scarce as in the preceding year, a large number of cattle, which in 1912 had left the country for pasturage elsewhere, returned, and the mortality among them for want of proper sustenance was very little as compared with the preceding year.

The number of persons who had been convicted and punished more than once was 1,386 on 31st December 1912 of whom 18 died during the year under review and led so that the number was 1,591 at the close of the year.

The settlers of the four colonies at Dudor, Sojat, Sadri and Jaswanta-
Colonies. bad, continued to thrive well. No advance was
made to them by the State, but a sum of
Rs. 727-9-0 was realised towards the recovery of State advances made to them
in previous years. The sum of Rs. 2,448-3-3 and 743 maunds and 15 seers
of grain were advanced to them by the Bohras during the year and the
realisations by them were Rs. 614-5-6 and 562 maunds and 13 seers and
12 chataks of grain.

The total amount of debts against the members of criminal tribes
Debts. on 31st December 1913 was Rs. 1,72,514 and
4,411 maunds of grain; out of which the amount
due to the Darbar was Rs. 35,986.

The number of crimes proved to have been committed by the
Crimes. members of the criminal tribes during the year
was 74 against 97 in the preceding year. This
decrease is to a certain extent due to better out-turn of crops than in 1912.

18. Courts of Justice.—The changes introduced during the year in
the Courts of justice have been detailed in Chapter I. The number of
Darbar tribunals at the close of the year was 32 as given below:—

Chief Court	...	...	...	...	1
Civil Courts	...	...	...	...	2
Criminal Courts	..	...	...	...	3
Court of Sardars	...	...	...	...	1
Court of Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1
Haisyat Court	...	...	...	...	1
Hakumat Courts	...	...	...	...	22
Jodhpur Kotwali	...	...	...	...	1
Total					32

In addition to these there were 49 Jagir Courts (the Thakur of
Gorao having been invested with 2nd class powers), of which 26 exercise
1st class, 12, 2nd class and 11, 3rd class judicial powers.

19. Criminal Justice.—The total number of cases brought to trial
during the year under report was 5,673 against 6,009 of the previous year,
there being thus a decrease of 5.6 per cent. Including 353 pending at the
close of the year before, the total number of cases for disposal was 6,026
against 6,241 and the number disposed of was 5,795 against 5,888 leaving a
balance of 231 at the close of the year.

As usual the number of cases of simple hurt headed the list with
1,583 or nearly 28 per cent of the total number of cases dealt with by the
Courts; next came trespass with 451 cases and theft 445 cases or nearly 8
per cent each of the total number of offences.

The following comparative statement will show that, with the exception of theft, cattle lifting and cheating in the first two of which the fall was very marked, being over 33 and 15 per cent respectively, there was unfortunately a rise in other kinds of heinous offences.

Name of offences.				1912-13.	1911-12.
1.	Murder	...	...	20	13
2.	Culpable homicide	...	...	7	5
3.	Dacoity	...	...	15	3
4.	Highway Robbery	...	...	94	45
5.	Grievous Hurt	...	...	131	86
6.	Theft	...	...	445	665
7.	Cattle lifting	...	...	250	295
8.	Rape	...	...	47	38
9.	Kidnapping and abduction	...	...	207	162
10.	Cheating	...	...	138	147
11.	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	155	108
12.	Criminal Misappropriation	...	...	113	91
Total				1,622	1,658

The number of persons brought to trial before the several Courts of Criminal jurisdiction was 5,146 against 7,583 in the year before as per details given below:—

				1912-13.	1911-12.
Persons tried.					
Pending at the end of the previous year...				147	112
Arrested by the Police ...				1,704	2,224
Arrested upon warrant ...				345	359
Arrested in presence of Magistrates ...				219	380
Appeared on summons ...				2,538	4,125
Voluntarily surrendered ...				193	383
				5,146	7,583

4,990 persons or 97 per cent of the total number, as against 98·3 per cent of the previous year, were disposed of as under:—3,273 by the Pergana Courts, 564 by the Jodhpur Kotwali, 144, by the Superintendent's Court, 699 by the Foujdari Courts, 54 by the Appellate Court (which was abolished on 22nd November 1913) and 256 by the Chief Court, so that 156 persons were pending trial at the close of the year against 147 in the preceding year. The number of persons convicted was 1,693 or 32·9 per cent, the number acquitted and discharged was 1,776 or 34·5 per cent and 1,520 persons, or 29·5 per cent., were committed, referred or transferred, and 1 was confined as insane. There was none pending trial in the Kotwali Court on 30th September 1913 while the Chief Court had 4, Foujdari Court 5, the Superintendent's Court 15 and the Pergana Courts 132 persons awaiting trial when

the year closed. The details of the 132 persons are.—Barmer 16, Bilara 6, Desuri 10, Didwana 2, Jalore 20, Jaswantpura 5, Jodhpur 4, Pali 16, Parbatsar 21, Phalodi 13, Sambhar 12, Sanchore 4 and Sojat 3.

Of the persons convicted and punished it is regrettable to note that 9 persons had, on conviction, to be sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of law, but it is hoped that the punishment awarded to them would tend to act as deterrent to others in the commission of the offence of wilful murder. 841 persons were punished with fine only and 95 persons with whipping against 1,189 and 76 respectively in the preceding year while 748 against 811 of the year before were sentenced to imprisonment with or without fine for various terms as detailed below:—

		1912-13.	1911-12.
Under one month	...	220	229
From one month to two months	...	113	102
„ two months to three months	...	107	76
„ three „ to six „	...	120	203
„ six „ to twelve „	...	91	131
„ one year to two years	...	54	42
„ two years to three years	...	18	12
„ three years to five years	...	9	9
Above five years	...	9	5
Life imprisonment	...	7	2

Of the number of persons convicted, 1,105 appealed to the higher courts against the decisions of the lower courts in 842 cases. Including 40 appeals affecting 67 persons pending disposal at the close of the preceding year, the total number of appeals was 882 involving 1,172 persons as against 776 appeals in which 1,393 persons were concerned in the year before. Of these, 665 appeals were before the Chief Court, 31 before the Appellate Court, and 186 before the Foujdari Courts. 39 applications affecting 79 persons were summarily rejected, the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in 553 appeals involving 630 persons, modified in 58 cases affecting 84 persons and reversed in 133 cases affecting 195 persons. In 36 cases in which 56 persons were concerned further enquiry was ordered and 45 cases affecting 56 persons were transferred. In none of the cases were the proceedings of the lower courts quashed. At the close of the year, 38 appeals in which 72 persons were concerned were pending disposal, of which 32 appeals involving 63 persons were pending before the Chief Court and 6 appeals affecting 9 persons before the Foujdari Courts.

20. Civil Justice—The year under report showed a still further drop in the institutions of civil suits, as the number instituted was 8,776 against 9,344 of the preceding year. There was thus a decrease of a little over 6 per cent against nearly 24 per cent in the year before. In the preceding three years the number of civil suits instituted were as follows:—

1909-10	...	12,038
1910-11	...	12,273
1911-12	...	9,344

The total number of original suits filed during the year was 568 less than that of the preceding year. With the exception of the Hasiyat Court, where the increase was nearly 74 per cent, the institutions in all other Courts shows a decline.

The total monetary value of the suits instituted was Rs. 15,28,410 against Rs. 16,47,810 in the year before and the average value of each suit filed fell from 176 to 156. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 17 days as compared with an average of 3 months per suits in the year before. In the Court of Sardars, the Hasiyat Court and the Civil Courts, the average duration of a suit was greater than that in the previous year owing principally to the fact that not a few cases pending for years were disposed of during the year. The Kotwali did better than in the year before as the average duration per suit declined from 5 months 4 days to 3 months and 17 days.

As stated above the number of suits instituted was 8,776 which together with 1,010 the balance of the previous year made up a total of 9,786 of the total value of Rs. 15,28,410 for disposal. The number of cases disposed of was 8,800 leaving a balance of 986 at the close of the year as compared with 1,010 in preceding year. Of the number of suits disposed of, 1,338 were decreed *ex parte* 3,243 admitted and compromised, 763 struck off the file and 3,456 otherwise disposed of.

There was a large increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees which was chiefly due to the better harvests of the year.

The total number of applications filed was 6,248 involving the aggregate value of Rs. 13,32,466 against 3,854 of the value of Rs. 8,65,538 or an increase of a little over 62 per cent in the number of applications. Adding to this the balance of the year before, *viz.*, 753 applications of the value of Rs. 3,23,335 the total number of applications for disposal came to 7,001 of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,55,801 of which 5,553 applications involving Rs. 12,10,633 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,448 applications of the total value of Rs. 4,45,168 at the end of the year under report. Of this balance, 720 remained pending below 6 months, 600 above 6 and below 12 months, 70 above 12 and below 18 months and 58 above 18 months. As the Appellate and Tamil Courts were abolished early in 1912-13, the number of applications pending in their courts in the previous year were taken up respectively by the original courts which passed the decrees. The number of applications, over 18 months old, pending in the different courts were.—

Civil Courts	...	6
Kotwali.	...	45
Hakumat Courts.	...	7

The same, if not greater, expeditiousness in the disposal of appeals, as was shown in the preceding year, was displayed by the different Appellate Courts, with the result that the number of appeals pending at the close of the year

Civil Appeals.

under report was 307 as compared with 503 of the preceding year. The number of appeals filed during the year was 2,803 of the value of Rs. 7,54,089 against 2,935 of the value of Rs. 4,42,994 of the year before, the average value per appeal being Rs. 269 against Rs. 140. The number pending disposal on 30th September 1912 was 503 so that the total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 3,306 of which 2,999 against 2,978 in the year before were disposed of leaving a balance of 307 at the end of the year. The details of disposed of appeals are given below:—

	Chief Court.	Subordinate Appellate Courts.	Total.
Decisions confirmed.	801	790	1,591
„ reversed.	142	178	320
„ amended.	131	174	305
Cases remanded for trial.	68	514	582
Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	100	101	201
Total ...	1,242	1,757	2,999

The number of criminal cases referred to the Council of Regency by the Chief Court was 26 of which 23 were cases of murder, 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of highway robbery and 1 of criminal breach of trust. The Council confirmed the decision of the Chief Court in 16 cases (14 of murder and 1 of culpable homicide and 1 of highway robbery) and modified the Chief Court's decision in 10 cases.

Of the 19 Civil suits submitted to Council, 14 were adoption suits and 5 relating to land. The decision of the Chief Court was confirmed in 14 cases (12 adoption and 2 land) and modified in 5 (2 adoption and 3 land suits).

21. Joint Courts—Of the two joint courts—Marwar-Jaisalmer and Marwar-Sirohi,—the latter held its sessions twice, once from the 6th to the 16th January 1913 at Kallapura in Sirohi and again from the 11th to the 17th February at Erinpura Road in Marwar. The former did not sit during the year under report.

The following statement will show the number of institutions and disposals of the cases by the Joint Courts during the year:—

		pending from previ- ous year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
(1)	Marwar-Jaisal- mer Court ... { Marwar. Jaisalmer.	44 15 } 59	21 8 } 29	6 0 } 6	59 23 } 82
(2)	Marwar-Sirohi { Marwar. Court ... { Sirohi.	8 11 } 19	6 13 } 19	8 11 } 19	6 13 } 19

In the above statement 6 cases of Marwar are shown as having been disposed of by the Marwar-Jaisalmer Border Court although no sessions of

that Court was held. As these were instituted beyond the time fixed for institutions of cases they were struck off by the Mallani Hakim with the concurrence of the Jaisalmer Nazim.

The one case stated in the report for the previous year as having been returned to the Sirohi Darbar for reconsideration of their finding was submitted to the Resident as both the Marwar and Sirohi Darbars could not agree, and appears to have been disposed of in favour of Sirohi.

22. Extradition.—The arrangements for the surrender of the criminals to and from the British Districts worked as satisfactorily as before. The following table will show that 52 accused were surrendered by this State to the different British Districts while 13 were extradited to this State during the year under report.

Names of places.					Surrendered by this State.	Surrendered to this State.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	11	8
Hyderabad, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	2	...
East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	27	...
Mirpur Khas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sukkar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Karnal ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	4	...
Jalgaon...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tando Adam	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erinpura Road	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...					52	13

The table given below will show that 16 persons were surrendered to various Native States, and 6 were surrendered to this State:—

Names of Native States.					Surrendered by this State.	Surrendered to this State.
Palanpur ...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Kotah ...	...	...	...	...	0	1
Tharod ...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Dhanera ...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Total ...					16	6

Reciprocal arrangement for recognising previous convictions of offenders so as to have their sentences on subsequent conviction enhanced has

been entered into during the year with Kotah, Jhalawar and Bikaner States, and similar arrangement with other Native States is under the consideration of the Darbar.

In order to have a uniform set of extradition rules with other Native States in lieu of different rules now in force between individual States, the Darbar have prepared a set of rules based upon Colonel Wyllie's rules with certain modifications and submitted the same to the Resident for his approval, on receipt of which the different States will be addressed.

23 Prison.—The statement given below shows at a glance the number of admission and release of all classes of prisoners.

Classification of prisoners.	Remain- ing in Jail on 30th Sep- tember 1912.	Admitted during 1912-13.	Total.	Released during 1912-13.	Remain- ing in Jail on 30th Sep- tember 1913.	Daily average.	Remarks
Convicts ...	466	570	1,036	648	388	386·93	
Undertrials ...	122	657	779	768	11	71·81	
Civil prisoners ...	1	8	9	7	2	·77	
Total ...	589	1,235	1,824	1,423	401	459·51	

It would thus appear that the total Jail population during the year was 1,824 (1,235 new admissions and 589 being the balance of the previous year) against 2,159 of the year before. The number discharged was 1,423 leaving a jail population on 30th September 1913 of 401 against 589 of the preceding year. The daily average thus fell from 570·38 to 459·51.

The total convict population during the year was 1,036 of whom 570 were received by direct committal or transfer. The number released was 648 leaving a balance of 388 convicts in the Jail at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicts fell from 405·81 to 386·93.

The Superintendent Central Jail has brought to the notice of the Darbar that the Magistrates shrink from passing deterrent sentences on old offenders, with the result that there was a tendency in the habitual offenders to commit offences almost immediately after their release.

The Police have been ordered, when sending an accused person up for trial, to make full enquiries as to his antecedents, and to produce before the trying Magistrates a record of his previous convictions, if any, so that the Magistrates may, in convicting him, take his previous convictions into consideration and pass adequate and deterrent sentence.

Although the admission of undertrial prisoners continued to be large, being over 36 per cent of the total Jail population and over 53 per cent of the total admissions, it is satisfactory to note, as the Chief Judge has remarked, the great

fall in the number of undertrial prisoners remaining at the end of the year, which was 11 against 122 in the previous year, and the diminution of the average period of their detention, which was 1 month and 21 days as compared with 2 months and 8 days in 1911-12. The Magistrates appear to have been alive to a sense of their duties and the criminal cases do not appear to have been unduly prolonged. The daily average strength of undertrial prisoners was 71·81 against 163·23 in the year before.

There were 9 civil prisoners (1 of the previous year and 8 new admissions during the year) in the Jail, of whom
Civil Prisoners. 7 were released leaving 2 at the close of the year. Their daily average strength was ·77 against 1·35 of the year before.

The health of the prisoners was generally good, the daily average of the sick and the death rate per mille per annum being lower than those in the preceding year.
Health. In the following table the vital statistics of all classes of Jail population for 1912-13 are compared with those of 1911-12.—

Particulars.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Remarks.
Daily average strength ...	570·38	459·51	
Maximum population if any day.	656	614	
Daily average sick ...	10·83	10·52	
Number of deaths in and out of hospital... ..	4	*3	{ 1 died of syphilis secondary. 1 died of Malarial Fever. 1 died of Disease of the Liver
Death rate per mille per annum of the average strength ...	7·01	6·52	

The total expenditure on the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 36,742 against Rs. 41,821 of the year before, the decrease being mainly due to the reduced number of Jail population. The chief items of expenditure were:—Dieting charges of prisoners Rs. 16,055-13-9 (including Rs. 596-14-9 being the maintenance charges of Marwar convicts at the Andamans), clothing and bedding Rs. 2,618-7-3, Hospital Rs. 728-10-9, Fuel Rs. 1,129-13-9, Garden Rs. 726-7-0, Establishment Rs. 14,047-4-9 and Miscellaneous Rs. 1,435-14-3. The average cost of dieting a prisoner came to Rs 33-9-8 per annum or nearly -/15½ per diem against Rs.34-5-3 or about -/1/6 per diem respectively of the previous year.
Cost.

The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and the number of Jail offences consequently dropped from 161 (and not 116 as was erroneously stated in the previous year's report) to 116. There was no escape
Jail offences,

from the Jail precincts, but two of the undertrial prisoners escaped from the custody of the escort while being conducted to the Kotwali. One of them was re-arrested during the year while the other was still at large. The Infantry sepoy in charge of the prisoners was suitably dealt with for neglect of duty. The prisoner who escaped last year from the Jail garden was re-arrested and sentenced on conviction to a further term of 8 months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence.

9 prisoners convicted of murder suffered the extreme penalty of law. This comparatively large number of capital sentence is certainly a matter to be regretted, but it is hoped that the deterrent sentences passed will be a warning for the future.

25 prisoners were released in honour of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and 39 on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. One more prisoner was released on medical grounds.

The Jail garden supplied 437¾ maunds of vegetables valued at Rs. 751-4-9 for the consumption of prisoners against 537½ maunds valued at Rs. 973 supplied the year before. Local purchases to the extent of about Rs. 50/- had however to be made.

The number of Infantry sepoy was further reduced from 146 to 100 owing to the abolition of employing prisoners on extramural labour as stated in the previous report. The work of guarding the Jail and the prisoners appears however to go on smoothly even with this reduced number of guard.

It is gratifying to note that although there was a large decrease in the Jail population the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,630 against Rs. 10,707 of the previous year or an increase of over 27 percent, mainly due to the action of the Departments of the State utilising the Jail manufactured articles as ordered the year before by His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur. The average annual earnings' per convict was Rs. 35-5-0 against Rs. 26-6-0 in the preceding year.

The keen interest displayed by H. H. the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur in encouraging Jail industry has been a good stimulus to jail manufactures. 94 durries of large dimensions for the use of various State Departments and for private individuals, 124 bed durries, 22 Asan and 57 Janamaz (prayer mats) were turned out. Two woollen carpets of old Persian design 24 x 16 feet and 16 x 10½ feet valued at Rs. 920 as also some cotton carpets were manufactured. 900 eye-fringes were supplied to several British Regiments. Out of an order for 12,950 yards of Khaki Tukri cloth for Police uniform 3,065 yards were manufactured. 85 dozen dusters of special pattern were supplied to the Store Keeper, J. B. Railway. The previous year's order for Munj,

Jajams by the Education Department was executed. The Veterinary Department was supplied with 7 maunds of horse shoes. The convicts were provided with blanket coats manufactured in the Factory.

The pottery supplied 700 chattis and 490 cups to the prisoners and 687 gharlis to the Jail garden.

Orders for the supply of "Farakhis", girths, ropes, fishing and tennis nets, Bastas, Gaddis, and other miscellaneous articles for the State Stables and other Departments were promptly carried out. The work of weaving Reza and Shikar cloth, as also of towels and dusters of various sorts, the manufacture of Chicks, iron pans, Newar, money bags, office baskets and the recaning of chairs, continued as usual.

The sewing business started in the preceding year continued to prove successful. The income under this head amounted to Rs. 248 against Rs. 166 in the previous year.

24 The Registration Department.—The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 1,903 against 1,960. With the exception of sale deeds the number of which rose by a little over 10 per cent and money bonds the number of which fell by 9.6 per cent, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, the number of all other kinds of deeds registered remained practically the same. The total number of bonds registered was 1,852 against 1,891 in 1911-12 involving property worth Rs. 26,22,604 against Rs. 21,87,375 in the previous year. This large increase in the amount of property involved was due to the grant of loans for large amounts to Jagirdars by the State. There was, however, a slight decrease from Rs. 9,968 in 1911-12 to Rs. 9,420 in the realisation of registration fee, the decrease being only 5.5 per cent. The registration of 14 documents was refused and 37 documents remained pending at the close of the year. The number of documents of all kinds registered at the Sadar office was 774 involving property worth Rs. 17,85,580 and 1,078 documents involving property of the value of Rs. 8,37,024 were registered in the Hakumats. Out of the total realisation of Rs. 9,420 as registration fee, the sum of Rs. 424 was shown as refund of registration fee and commission charges on account of documents of which registration was refused, so that the net income of the Department was Rs. 8,996/-

The expenditure on Registration Department can not be shown separately as both this and the Stamp department are worked together and the combined expenditure has been shown under the Stamp Department.

25. Jodhpur Municipality.—The Board as constituted in the preceding year with Mr. Skelton, as Executive Officer, conducted the affairs of the Jodhpur Municipality satisfactorily.

The Board held 13 sittings during the year under report and disposed of 169 out of 184 (137 newly filed and 47 being balance of the preceding year) easement cases, leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year. 34 appeals against the decisions of the Municipal Board were submitted before the Member of Council for Public Works, which together with 2 appeals pending at the

Work.

close of the year before made up a total of 36 appeals, for disposal. The decisions of the board were confirmed in 18 appeals, modified in 9 and reversed in 1; 2 cases were remanded, so that there remained 6 appeals undisposed of at the close of the year under report.

The receipts from the various sources of income transferred to the Municipality as mentioned in the previous year's report, and those from wheel tax, amounted to Rs. 6,788-7-3. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 33,787-2-0 against Rs. 21,333 in the year before. The excess is due to reorganisation.

15 Lamp posts were newly put up in different localities of the city and 6 kitson lamps were set up at Rai-ki-bagh so that the total number of each at the close of the year was 135 lamp posts and 22 kitson lamps.

Under the provisions of the Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Act of 1911 the hackney carriages plying in and about the city were registered, and the number of licences issued was 55 against 64 in the preceding year.

7 New corrugated iron urinals were placed in the over-crowded localities, raising the total number of urinals to 132.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

26. Season and Rainfall—In October and November 1912 and February and March 1913, only a few stations registered any rainfall which was nowhere more than an inch except at Didwana which received 1.51 inches in February. The months of December 1912 and January and April 1914 were absolutely rainless.

The monsoon burst much earlier than in the previous years. The first monsoon rainfall occurred at Nagour on the 9th May, only 11 cents being received, and general rain commenced from the 11th and continued up to the 22nd May. With the exception of Marote and Sheo Perganahs, all other Perganahs got more or less rain, ranging from 2 inches and 34 cents in Desuri to 22 cents in Phalodi. Then there was a break of more than a fortnight's duration. Towards the second week of June, the activity of the monsoon was again visible and from the 9th June to about 7th August there was general rainfall in almost all the Perganahs. In the month of June the rainfall varied from 5 inches and 40 cents in Bali to 35 cents in Marote, in July from 10 inches and 15 cents in Jaswantpura to 32 cents in Phalodi, and in August from 6 inches and 16 cents in Jaswantpura to 9 cents in Nagour. There was a break in the monsoon from the 8th to the 20th of August, from which latter date up to the middle of September almost all the Perganahs received rain. With the exception of a few Perganahs, the total amount of rainfall for the year was everywhere in defect as compared with the previous year. Appendix XVIII shows the rainfall in the different Perganahs during the year.

27. **Prices of food grains in the Jodhpure city.**—The prices of staple food grains showed fitfull rise and fall during the year. In Appendix XX are given the average prices current of food grains prevailing at the head quarters of the State during the last fortnight of each month of 1912-13. The Statement given below compares the prices current of the principal staple food grains for last fortnights of June and September of the year under report and of the previous year.

Prices per rupee in seers.

			1911-12,				1912-13.			
			June.		September.		June.		September	
Wheat	...	...	10	1	10	6	10	4	10	1
Barley	...	...	12	0	14	4	13	1	13	0
Bajri	...	...	10	2	11	1	13	8	12	8

The prices of wheat and barley in September 1913 were 3.01 and 8.7 per cent higher than those in September 1912 while that of Bajri was 13 per cent lower. Although the Rabi crops were good yet an upward tendency of the prices of wheat and barley continued during the greater part of the year. This shows that prospects of good harvest did not much affect the prices, which as remarked in the last year's report, largely depend on conditions prevailing outside Marwar, as the facilities of transport and communication would not allow the produce of a particular locality to be consumed there when there is a demand for the same article in another corner.

In October 1912 the price of wheat was the same as in the preceding month but it began to rise up little by little till February 1913, fell from March to May, remained stationery in June and rose in July and the same price continued in the next month, but in September it again fell a little. This rise and fall in the price during the year was very small.

There was a big rise in the price in October 1912 and same price prevailed in February, March, June and September 1913. During the other months the price varied, sometimes going up and sometimes going down.

With the exception of October 1912, Bajri was cheaper all through the year than it was in September 1912.

The rise in the price of Jowar in October and November 1912 over that prevailing in September 1912 was a brisk one, but during the next five months of the year under report it remained almost stationary. In May and June the price

fell a little, but rose again continually in July, August and September. The percentage of rise in the price of the grain in September 1913 over that of previous September was 18·6.

28. Labour and Wages—There was practically no change in the rates for handicraft, such as mason, carpenter, blacksmith etc. and also for agricultural and ordinary labour from those prevailing in the preceding year.

29. Trade.—Trade was on the whole in a flourishing condition during the year under report. Its extent, judged from the Customs returns, is indicated in the following comparative table:—

	1912-13.	1911-12.	Average of past 10 years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Imports	3,07,32,466	2,79,57,753	2,14,67,728
Value of Exports	1,01,22,139	96,44,915	70,31,607
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	4,08,54,605	3,76,02,668	2,84,99,335

The statement shows that the imports rose by Rs. 27,74,713 and the exports by Rs. 4,77,224 and that trade is steadily increasing. A striking proof of this is furnished by the fact that the value of imports and exports during the year exceeded the averages of the past 10 years each by nearly 43 per cent.

Among the imports improvement was visible under the heads of cloth, sugar, jaggery, lace, rice, gold and silver on account of the celebration of many marriages during the year. The import of piece goods advanced from 36,505 Mds to 40,939 Mds and of sugar and jaggery from 3,96,039 Mds. to 5,17,853 Mds. The import of gold rose from Rs. 6,09,970 to Rs. 8,67,856, which is a record, while that of silver from Rs. 4,72,901 to Rs. 9,77,200. The import of opium rose from 608 Mds. to 818 Mds, due to the extensive purchases which the merchants, anticipating the imposition of an excise duty from the beginning of the ensuing year, made in the latter part of the year. The Customs statistics show that while in the first 9 months the import of the drug increased by only 60 Mds or 13 per cent, in the last 3 months it rose by 150 Mds. or 108 per cent. The quantity of tobacco imported was 63,045 Mds against 39,586 Mds. in the previous year. This marked increase was due to the small quantity of the commodity held in stock by the merchants at the beginning of the year and a fall in the price. The import of Kirana articles fell from 77,433 Mds. to 64,561 Mds. on account of a rise in the price of these articles. The import of cotton seed also decreased from 2,46,094 to 1,89,810 Mds. This drop of 56,284 Mds. was due chiefly to the ginning of more cotton in the country.

On the export side the most noteworthy feature is the heavy export of both cotton with seed and cleaned cotton owing to the excellence of crop. The export of Kapas was nearly double of that in the previous year, while the export of cleaned cotton advanced from 40,625 Mds. to 56,639 Mds.

The following table shows not only the great progress made in the cotton export in the past 7 years but the influence of the opening of ginning mills on the relative quantities of Kapas and lint exported from the country.

Year.	Kapas.	Lint.
1906-07.	3,356	1,635
1907-08.	6,901	3,762
1908-09.	14,888	28,357
1909-10.	99,653	26,799
1910-11.	2,16,125	25,750
1911-12.	54,926	40,625
1912-13.	1,04,854	56,639

There was an increase of Rs. 3,22,105 under the export of animals owing to an increase in the foreign demand.

The export of bones dropped to 21,915 maunds from 97,105 maunds and that of raw hides to 9,480 maunds from 22,999 maunds owing to a decrease in the cattle mortality.

The export of ghee fell from 7,675 to 6,549 maunds as the customs duty on it was raised during the year from 10 annas to Rs. 2/8/- per maund. This shows that the enhancement of the duty checked the export only to a small extent. The decrease was the greatest under the export of fodder, only 35,937 Maunds of grass and Khakla being exported against 404,187 in the previous year. The export of these had received a powerful impetus in 1911-12 owing to the severe fodder famine in Gujrat and Khathiawar.

30 Manufacture and Industries.—There was no change during the year in the important industries and manufacture indigenous to the country except that a larger quantity of marble and block printed fabric than those in the preceding year were exported out of Marwar.

The total out-put of the Makrana marble quarries was 1,09,883 Mds. or about 4,060 tons against 2,303 tons in the year before, the State royalty on which was Rs. 31,719 and the average number of persons employed daily was 842.

The Gypsum mines at Khairat Manglode, Chatisara Bhadana and Chirimatai and those of Fuller's earth at Kapardi and Badmer in which an average number of persons employed daily was 20 and 10 respectively were in operation.

The local industries mentioned in the preceding year's report continued to thrive as before.

31. Industrial Museum.—This as stated in the report for the preceding year contains a collection of Marwar industries and manufactured articles. The expenditure on it during the year was Rs. 395.

32. Forests.—The following statement shows the area of reserved and unclassed or public Forests at the close of the year in comparison to that of the preceding year.

Area.

		1911-12.		1912-13	
Protected Forests ...	{ Khalsa ...	265.11 Sq. miles.		291.42 Sq. miles.	
	{ Jagir ...	70.37	"	114.13	"
	Total ...	335.48	"	405.55	"
Unclassed or Public Forests ...	{ Khalsa ...	21.7	"	22.61	"
	{ Jagir ...	8.3	"	19.30	"
	Total ...	30.0	"	41.91	"
Grand Total ...		365.48	"	447.46	"

This increase of nearly 82 sq. miles (Khalsa 27 sq. miles and Jagir 55 sq. miles) or over 22 percent is due to the inclusion under the Forest area of (a) Hinglaj Indrana areas in the Siwana Range (b) Rojla and Achenara hill ranges in Jalore and (c) Sunda, Dhorra and Chitrori Nadiara blocks in Jaswantpura. The actual survey of the latter two areas has not been made and the figures for them are therefore liable to correction when the survey operations are completed. The area of newly reserved forests named above do not however include an area of nearly 13.5 sq. miles set apart for Guzara Settlement.

The boundaries had to be almost wholly changed on account of Guzara provision having been made in Jalore, Jaswantpura and Hinglaj Indrana forests. The work of erecting new Katcha pillars was done by the right holders. 36 Masonry pillars were erected in Jalore Khas Forests and 34 chains of the outward boundary in Godwar range were cleared. The old pillars of all the ranges were kept in order and whitewashed.

Guzaras for goat grazing etc. of the right holders were settled on the spot by the Superintendent of Forests in Siwana, Jalore, and Jaswantpura ranges, but as the work proved very delicate and laborious the settlement of Guzaras in the forests of Puran, Rajiwas and Rajpura in Jaswantpura could not be completed during the year.

The enlargement of the Government Trigonometrical Survey maps with the Pantograph was continued and the work of the Godwar, Siwana, Jalore and Jaswantpura ranges was nearly completed at the close of the year. The plotting of the Forest boundaries on the newly enlarged maps was completed in the Siwana Range by Field Survey on the spot and work was commenced in the Sojat Range.

The system of coppice with standard fellings in accordance with the provisions of the working plan in force was continued. The old coupes in the hands of the preceding year's contractors were nearly cleared off and most of them were surveyed. Four new coupes were sold at prices higher than the previous year's average. As the preliminary preparations and operations have made sufficient progress, the revisions of the working plan for the proper conduct of forest work is expected to be taken in hand next year.

There were 297 cases of Forest offences in the State Forests and 8 in the Jagir Forests, giving a total of 305 Breach of Forest Rules. Forest offences against 315 of the preceding year. Of these, 2 cases of the State Forest and 1 of the Jagir Forest were committed to the Hakumat and Jagirdar's Courts respectively and the rest were disposed of departmentally. 3,126 cattle were impounded for unauthorized grazing in the State Forests against 3,690 in the year before. The decrease of a little over 15 per cent was due to the very short duration of the closed period.

There were 4 cases of fire burning an area of 322 acres or. 15 per cent of the area attempted to be protected as Protection from fire. against. 14 per cent burnt the preceding years. The success in fire conservancy operations was as satisfactory as in the year before and was mainly due to the forests having been cleared of high grass early in the year owing to overgrazing, which had to be allowed.

As more or less severe scarcity of fodder continued throughout the year, the number of cattle allowed to graze in the State Forest was 29,618 which though Grass Grazing. 4,516 or a little over 10 per cent less than that allowed in 1911-12 was far in excess of the average of the preceding 5 years. The forests had to be thrown open to grazing a few days after they had been closed on the break of the monsoon, specially in the North-East Aravellies, which produced the inevitable injurious effects of overgrazing in putting a check to natural production and also in causing loss to Forest Capital.

The year under report was a financial success better even than the year 1911-12 which was itself a record year. Financial Result. The receipts amounted to Rs. 88,643 showing an increase of Rs. 14,928 (about 20 per cent) over those of the preceding year. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 55,343 showing an increase of Rs. 7,129 (nearly 15 per cent) over that of 1911-12. This expenditure included the sum of Rs. 5,860 paid to Jagirdars as compensation and refund of previous year's advances made by the contractors. The net profit to the Darbar was therefore Rs. 33,300 against Rs. 25,501 of the preceding year.

The arboriculture operation around the city of Jodhpur continued as usual to be looked after by the Forest Department and the financial results were as shown in the statement given below.

	1912-13.	1911-12.	Increase.
Receipts.	Rs. 1,628	Rs. 981	Rs. 646 or about 66 per cent.
Expenditure.	Rs. 12,673	Rs. 10,715	Rs. 1,958 or about 12 per cent.

33. Public Works Department.—His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur continued to take the same keen interest in the construction and maintenance of works of public utility as in the previous years,

and as the revenues of the State increased year by year, a larger amount was laid out on the Public Work Department. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,16,736 against Rs. 7,49,270 in the previous year and against Rs. 5,56,842 the average of the past 5 years.

The following are some of the more important works undertaken during the year:—

(a) Irrigation.

(i) *The Surpura project*—This scheme was taken in hand in the previous year and all the works mentioned in the last year's report were completed with the exception of 30 miles of irrigation canals. The undermentioned additional works have been surveyed and estimates prepared and are ready to be taken in hand.

1. A canal from Gunamand to Manaklao nearly 34 miles in length to feed the Surpura Bund.
2. A canal 8.4 miles in length from Surpura to Ratanada in Jodhpur to supplement the present water supply from Balsamand and Kailana.

The expenditure on this scheme during the year was Rs. 1,02,545 and the total from the beginning of operations to the close of the year was 2,70,027 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,71,449.

(ii) *Khari Nala Bund Scheme*.—This work was also taken in hand in the previous year, but the progress was slow owing to the earth being very hard, and also to the contractors not being able to get labour easily to go there as there is a lack of local labour to draw upon. An effort is being made to get it finished before the monsoon of 1913-14. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 46,087 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 81,861 against the estimate of Rs. 2,07,125.

(iii) *Improvement to the Kharda Bund*.—An estimate of Rs. 31,547 was sanctioned for this work but only Rs. 3,093 were spent during the year. This work however has been kept in reserve as a Famine work, as there is a lot of earth work to do.

(b) Buildings.

(i) *Girdikote Market*.—The south side Tripolia is well in progress. The work of joining the Kharsa Tabela with the Girdikote was taken up and completed during the year except the street joining the northern corner of the two. The grain dealers have been removed into the Tabela as previously proposed and the new shops in the Girdikote are now available for other merchants. The total expenditure on this scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,71,364.

(ii) *Record Rooms in the Jubilee Courts.*—The range of rooms formerly intended as the Record rooms have been occupied by the various Revenue Departments and the north wing of the main buildings of the Jubilee Courts has been utilised as record rooms and proper iron racks have been fixed in them. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,645 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 29,227 against an estimate of Rs. 30,713.

(iii) The construction of Bungalow for the Executive Engineer, which was taken in hand in the previous year was finished during the year and the total cost on it was Rs. 16,515 against an estimate of Rs. 17,150.

(iv) The work of additions and alterations to the Jalia Bera buildings for country liquor distillery, which was started in the year before was finished and the expenditure during the year Rs. 7,837 and the total expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 9,727 against the estimate of Rs. 10,000. Another estimate of Rs. 2,590 was sanctioned for further additions subsequently found necessary and the sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent during the year, so that total expenditure on the Jalia Bera additions and alterations was Rs. 11,727.

(v) *The Rajput Schools near Chopasni.*—This large work was practically started in the beginning of the year under report, and out of a total of some 25 works comprising the whole scheme, 10 were completed during the year and two nearly completed.

The works completed are:—

1. The Principal's Bungalow.
2. The Dispensary.
3. Infectious Wards.
4. Water Reservoir.
5. Swimming Bath.
6. Compound wall to Vegetable garden.
7. Head Master's House.
8. Road to the School building.
9. Road to the Principal's Bungalow.
10. Road to the Dispensary.

The works nearly completed are:—

1. The Main Building.
2. One Boarding House.

The rest of the works were well in hand. It is expected that the school will be ready for occupation by the end of 1913-14.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,82,956 against the estimate of Rs. 3,76,888.

- (vi) The construction of a new Dispensary building at Balotra was started during the year and is expected to be finished during the course of 1913-14. The sum spent on it ending the year was Rs. 5,314 against the estimate of Rs. 10,015.

(c) **Miscellaneous Works.**

- (i) New office rooms with Verandahs and Bath-rooms were built in the compounds of the Bungalows of:—
1. Finance Member at a cost of Rs. 2,002.
 2. Chief Judge..... Rs. 1,006
- (ii) *Hapa's Chhatri at Taosar.*—This Chhatri was erected at Taosar near Nagore in memory of Hapa, an ancestor of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and was in a bad state of repairs. Considerable repairs were done to it at a cost of Rs. 1,454.
- (iii) An estimate of Rs. 19,470 was sanctioned to complete the buildings outside the Zenana Palaces at the Fort so as to make them fit for the Jawahirkhana or Jewel Room and the Fort Armoury, and also for some other improvements. The works of Jawahirkhana and Armoury were finished during the year and the expenditure was Rs. 7,147. The other improvements will be taken up next year.
- (iv) Repairs at a cost of Rs. 1,553 were also done to some other palaces at the Fort, such as the Phool Mahal, Bichka Mahal etc.
- (v) The old Zenana palaces at the Rai-ka-bagh were repaired, a high enclosure wall was built, and some additions and alterations made to make the palace suitable for Zenana use. The small garden inside was also improved. The total cost was Rs. 10,760 against the estimate of Rs. 11,085.
- (vi) Some additions and alterations were made in the Bungalow in Faizulla Khan's garden at a cost of Rs. 3,797.
- (vii) The lines at Paota were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,311.

(d) **Communications.**

The following new roads were constructed during the year:—

- (i) From the Jodhpur Railway Station to the road leading to the Jalori gate from the Railway crossing, a distance of 0.33 mile in length at a cost of Rs. 1,014.
- (ii) From the flour mills to the road leading to the Jail, 0.20 of a mile in length at a cost of Rs. 507.

These two new roads raised the total length of metal roads in and around Jodhpur city to 62·23 miles.

- (iii) A new tramway line 2·10 miles in length was laid from the Jail past the Superintending Engineer's Bungalow, the Residency and H. H. the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur's Bungalow to the Kanwarpada Bungalow, so that in addition to carrying coal to the Electric Light Station it may also serve to carry luggage and goods from the Railway station to these Bungalows. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,139.

(e) Water Supply.

The new reservoir at the fort was completed during the year under report, but was not connected with the pump at Ranisar at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 894.

The irrigation tanks did not receive any appreciably large quantity of water owing to there being no heavy fall near them. The depth of water over sluice in the more important tanks on 30th September 1913 was as below:—

Jaswant Sager	...	...	2·84	ft.
Sardar Samand (Dholera)		...	5·61	„
Edward Samand (Bankli)		...	0·00	„
Kharda.	...	...	3·28	„
Sumer Samand (Hemawas)		...	5·28	„
Pratap Samand (Kailana)		...	23·25	„
Balsamand	...	...	20·75	„
Chopasni	...	...	11·00	„

The quantity of land irrigated under tanks and the revenue derived therefrom have been shown under Chapter II.

Two sites for Bunds were surveyed, one at Thor and the other at Gangapura, both in the Jaswantpura Pergana.

(f) General.

- (i) The grounds of the Jubilee Courts compound were uneven, the roads narrow and the gates inconvenient and out of keeping with the fine buildings. Five large gates were opened and wide roads leading from them to the porch constructed and the ground levelled, but the progress of the garden was not so satisfactory as was expected owing to insufficient water supply. The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 16,343.

(ii) To protect the gardens against the attacks of pigs, dry masonry walls were constructed at Mandore, Khokaria and all along the ridges on each side of the Kailana valley at a cost of Rs. 10,147 against an estimate of Rs. 9,540.

(iii) Estimates were prepared and tenders invited for Electric Power Scheme for Jodhpur city and the matter was under the consideration of the Council of Regency.

Altogether estimates for 263 new schemes were prepared, and the works taken in hand include one costing a Lac of rupees, nine over ten thousand each, eight over five thousand each, seventeen over two thousand each, 23 over one thousand each and the rest below that amount.

The total expenditure on State gardens during the year was Rs. 59,259 against Rs. 59,201 in the year before and the receipts amounted to Rs. 10,798 against Rs. 7,826 [and not Rs. 7,196 as shown in the report for 1911-12.]

The gardens have considerably improved by the plantation of such fruit trees as *Liches*, peaches, plums, apples etc. on a large scale. Experiment is being made by planting pine-apples at Mandore and also betel leaf [Pan] creepers.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 18,564 against Rs. 15,563 in the previous year. The increase was due to more works having been done in the shops than in previous years.

The revenue derived from royalty charges on the export of marble taken out of the Makrana quarries amounted to Rs. 31,719 out of which the sum of Rs. 23,057 was realised and the balance of Rs. 8,662 was outstanding against Messrs. Martin & Co., the contractors of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

The management of this Railway was transferred to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and has therefore been dealt with under Railways.

The net profit of the Factory (including outstandings) during the year amounted to Rs. 2,988 against Rs. 4,063 in the year before. The total quantity of ice sold was 1,662 maunds and the quantity of aerated waters 1,070 gross bottles.

The outturn of work during the year was 50 per cent more than that in the year before but the establishment charges were 4.56 per cent of the total expenditure as compared with 7.96 per cent in the previous year. Mr. O'Brien, the Superintending Engineer, was compelled by ill-health to submit his resignation which was accepted by the Council.

The total establishment charges amounted to Rs. 46,442 against Rs. 59,690 in the year before, and were distributed as under:—

	Rs.
1. Superintending Engineer ...	2,472
2. Executive Engineer ...	14,916
3. Assistant Engineer ...	5,995
4. Upper Subordinates ...	8,025
5. Lower Do. ...	7,116
6. Office establishment & contingencies	7,246
7. Camp equipage ...	672
Total ...	46,442

The receipts amounted to Rs. 51,392 as per details given below:—

	Rs.
1. Marble quarries ...	23,057
2. Ice Factory ...	14,809
3. State Gardens ...	10,798
4. Rent & conveyance ...	2,728
Total ...	51,392

34. Railway.—The actual capital outlay up to the close of 1911-12 was Rs. 1,53,02,764 on open lines, Rs. 5,73,215 on line under construction and Rs. 4,412 on line under survey (and not Rs. 1,52,23,104, Rs. 12,688 and Rs. 4,110 respectively as given in the report for 1911-12 which were approximate figures only). It may here be remarked that the amount which was debited to "Public Works Famine" was subsequently transferred from P. W. Famine to Railway expenditure under earth-work, ballast and suspense (materials ordered from England) which is responsible for the large difference between the figures under the head of line under construction as given in the previous year's report and in the present report. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 18,08,924 was spent on open line, thus bringing up the capital expenditure on open lines, from the commencement of operations to the end of the year under report including suspense, to Rs. 1,71,11,688. A sum of Rs. 2,33,118 was spent during the year on the construction of the Jodhpur Phalodi Line. The approximate total amount of Rs. 6,248, including Broad gauge line survey Rs. 2,896, and Phalodi Jaisalmer line survey Rs. 1,430, was spent during the year on lines under survey.

The principal items of capital expenditure were:—

	Rs.
1. Strengthening Khari Nalla Bridge ...	3,269
2. Completing Ratkuria well ...	1,850
3. Extra quarters for clerks in Western District ...	1,109
4. Remodelling Luni Junction Station yard ...	1,875
5. „ Jodhpur „ „ ...	2,036
6. Rolling stock consisting of 2 engines, 4 B. T. Cs. & 10 G. Gs. ...	46,191
7. Tank with stand for well at Merta Road ...	1,369

8.	Completing ballast on D. H. Railway	...	...	2,20'
9.	Constructing water reservoir at Jodhpur...	...	...	11,778
10.	One crank pin quartering machine	...	..	7,632
11.	Pneumatic Rivetting Plant	...	...	18,162
12.	Relaying 35 miles between Jodhpur & Marwar Junc.			2,478
13.	Building 7 Brake Vans	...	...	24,948
14.	Extension of roofing in wagon shop	...	...	3,892
15.	Building 6 Bogie Third Classes, 246 wagons etc.	...	...	4,49,981
16.	Relaying 23 miles between Merta Road & Kuchaman Road	...	...	3,48,792
17.	Making 10 Running tanks	...	...	17,876
18.	Relaying 48 miles between Merta Road & Kuchaman Road	...	...	42,850
19.	Vertical boiler and pump at Barmer	...	...	1,468
20.	Extension of Kairla yard	...	...	2,304
21.	Do. Marwar Junction yard	...	...	14,861
22.	Loco. quarters at Marwar Junction	...	...	1,896
23.	Crossing station at Ratkura	...	...	7,558
24.	Station building ,, ,,	...	...	1,284
25.	Station Master and clerks' quarters at Ratkura	...	...	1,102
26.	Building 8 clerks' quarters at Barmer	...	...	3,403
27.	New well at Barmer	...	...	3,344
28.	Rest House at Barmer	...	...	4,390
29.	Piping at Barmer	...	...	13,611
30.	Stationary ward in the Jodhpur Stores yard	...	...	2,156
31.	Reservoir at Gadra Road	...	...	6,639
32.	Addition to Railway Dispensary at Jodhpur	...	...	1,210
33.	Crossing station at mile 118 (Asaranada)	...	...	4,904
34.	Do. Do. Tilwara	...	...	11,097
35.	Do. Do. Ramsar	...	...	10,097
36.	Do. Do. mile 285 (Khadeen)	...	...	11,052
37.	Putting in a 5th line at Barmer	...	...	4,301
38.	Building P. W. Inspector's quarters at Jodhpur	...	...	1,320
39.	Deepening Gadra Road well	...	...	2,333
40.	Crossing station at Dudia	...	...	9,179
41.	Do. Do. Patanwara	...	...	9,283
42.	Building quarters for Manager's Head Engineering clerk	...	...	1,798
43.	Erecting Turntable in Stores yard Jodhpur	...	...	1,425
44.	New pump and boiler at Gadra Road	...	...	4,155
45.	6 new Engines and 50 C. Gs.	...	...	6,431
46.	2nd line of piping from Jalori Gate	...	...	4,105
47.	Ten new Engines	...	...	2,79,333

Suspense.

		Rs.
Purchases	...	1,31,983
Sales	...	1,695
Stores	...	2,99,185
Workshops	...	3,170
Miscellaneous advances	...	4,70,098

The gross earnings were approximately Rs. 39,93,556 showing an increase of Rs. 1,34,492 over the record figure of the preceding year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 18,53,754 or 46·42 per cent of gross earnings and the balance of Rs. 21,39,802 or 12·50 per cent on the capital outlay represented the net profits to the State. Although the net revenue derived by the State was Rs. 69,228 over the net earnings in the preceding year, the percentage of profit on the capital outlay was less than in 1911-12 owing to the large increase of capital expenditure during the year. The increase in gross earnings is mainly due to the increased traffic from via Kuchaman Road to via Hyderabad, although the whole of the traffic offered could not be carried. The increase of Rs. 65,264 in working expenses over that of the preceding year was due to increased traffic.

The result of the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year is shown in the statement given below:—

Particulars.	1912-13 Approximate.	1911-12 Actuals.
Total miles open on 30th September ...	559·28	525·00
Total Capital outlay (including suspense) from the commencement of operations to end of the year:—		
(a) Open line ...	1,71,11,688	1,53,02,764
(b) Line under construction ...	8,06,333	5,73,215
(c) Line under survey ...	6,248	4,412
Gross Receipts ...	39,93,556	38,59,064
Working Expenses ...	18,53,754	17,88,490
Net Receipts ...	21,39,802	20,70,574
Percentage of net receipts on capital outlay ...	12·50	13·53
,, ,, working expenses on gross receipts.	46·42	46·35

There was a heavy traffic offered from via Kuchaman Road to via Hyderabad, Sind, for Karachi, but owing to insufficiency of Engine power and wagons, only a limited quantity could be carried. The undermentioned rolling stock has been added during the year.

Locomotive Engines "P" class.	...	5
Do. Do. "M" class	...	5
Bogie 3rd class carriages.	...	4
Running water tank with trucks	...	10
Iron covered goods wagons 4 wheeled	...	171
Low sided open bogie wagons	...	4
Brake vans	...	10

Jodhpur-Phalodi line:—The Jodhpur-Osian section, a portion of 34·28 miles, was opened for public traffic on 21st September 1913. The work on the remaining Osian-Phalodi Section, a portion of 44·81 miles, is in progress and this section is expected to be opened during the next year.

Broad Gauge survey.—A reconnaissance survey from Jodhpur to Balotra has been made.

Phalodi-Jaisalmer line.—A survey from Phalodi to Pokaran and Jaisalmer was also made.

Owing to the increased traffic the following flag stations have been converted into crossing stations.

(1) Dūdiā.

(2) Patanwara (now named Ajit.)

and the following additional stations have been opened:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Umed | between Pipar Road and Khangta, |
| (2) Asaranada | „ Banar and Pipar Road. |
| (3) Tilwara | „ Balotra and Gole. |
| (4) Khadeen | „ Jasai and Bhachbhar. |
| (5) Ramsar | „ Bhachbhar and Gagaria. |
| (6) Kiroda flag | „ Degana and Khatu. |

Raika-Bagh Palace station was also opened on account of Jodhpur Phalodi line.

35. Pipar Billara Light Railway.—The management of this line, which is only 25½ miles long and is on 2 ft. gauge, was transferred from P. W. Department to the J. B. Railway with effect from 5th February 1913. The following statement will show the Capital outlay and Revenue and expenditure during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

Particulars.	Actuals 1912-13.	Actuals 1911-12.
Capital.		
Capital expenditure during the year ...	2,468	25,460
Total Capital outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of the year ...	2,75,200	2,72,732
Revenue.		
Gross Receipts	25,691	20,485
Working expenses	24,025	15,646
Net Receipts	1,666	4,839

Percentage of net receipts on Capital 0.61 1.77*

Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings 93.52 76.38*

Note—The figures marked with * do not tally with those given in the previous year's report as the latter were approximate figures only.

The principal items of capital expenditure were on stations and buildings and on carriages and wagons, which were necessitated by the increase of traffic, resulting in an increase of Rs. 5,206 in gross earnings

over those of the previous year, but as the working expenses were heavy, being an increase of Rs. 8,379 over those of the preceding year, the percentage of net receipts on capital was very low. The increase in working expenses was as under:—

(a)	General Superintendence	...	...	Rs.	339
(b)	Maintenance and renewal of Permanent way	...	...	"	112
(c)	New minor works	...	...	"	495
(d)	Fuel	...	...	"	1,543
(e)	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines	...	...	"	4,817
(f)	Maintenance and renewal of Vehicles	...	...	"	944

36. Post and Telegraph.—The post and Telegraph offices in Marwar are under the direct control of the Postal and Telegraph Department of the Government of India.

The total number of Post offices at the close of the year was 107 of which 1 is Head office, 27 Sub-offices and 79 Branch offices. No Post Office was closed during the year while a number of new Post Offices were opened. Only two Post offices at Lohawat and Paota Lines, Jodhpur, were converted into combined offices.

No new letter boxes were placed in any village during the year.

37. Customs Department.—It was noticed in the Administration Report for the previous year that the Customs revenue, which had been steadily rising since 1907-08, fell during the year on account of the prevalence of scarcity. During the year under report, however, the receipts showed a striking expansion. They amounted to Rs. 18,66,105 and exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2,58,105 and the receipts for the previous year by Rs. 2,59,155. This excellent result was due to a number of causes, the chief of which were the celebration of numerous marriages, which increased the demand for such commodities as sugar, jaggery, cloth, rice, lace, gold and silver, the increased import of tobacco and opium and the heavy export of cotton. After making adjustments relating to cash in transit etc. a sum of Rs. 18,77,934 was remitted to the Treasury.

The table given below shows the heads of revenue under which a comparison with the figures of the previous year shows an increase or decrease of revenue of more than Rs. 3,000/-.

IMPORT.

INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Unrefined sugar	... Rs. 70,674	Cotton seed	... Rs. 14,044
Refined sugar	... Rs. 45,362	Kirana	... Rs. 5,533
Tobacco	... Rs. 44,010		
Opium	... Rs. 41,812		
Cloth	... Rs. 28,196		
Pashmina and laced cloth	Rs. 10,738		
Silver	... Rs. 7,955		
Lace	... Rs. 5,188		
Camels	... Rs. 5,091		
Gold	... Rs. 4,036		
Rice	... Rs. 3,737		

Increase.

Decrease.

Miniari ... Rs. 3,486

EXPORTS.

Cotton with seeds...	Rs. 35,173	Fodder ...	Rs. 45,972
Cleaned cotton ...	„ 17,085	Bones ...	„ 18,797
Sheep and Goats ...	„ 13,330	Hides ...	„ 16,899
Ghee ...	„ 9,937	Grains ...	„ 9,761
Oil seeds ...	„ 4,690	Stone ...	„ 5,706
Wool ...	„ 4,404	Anwal Bark ...	„ 4,087

The causes of these fluctuations are given in the section on Trade.

The subjoined table shows the expenditure of the Department during the year as compared with the budget estimate and the actual expenditure in the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	Budget estimate 1912-13.	Actual expendi- ture 1912-13.	Actual expendi- ture 1911-12.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Cost of collection ...	1,07,440	1,05,218	1,00,144
2.	Compensation ...	36,119	36,318	35,848
3.	Rebate ...	25,430	29,903	15,222
4.	Refunds ...	4,050	5,339	4,547
5.	Advances etc. ...	.....	312	2,726
	Total ...	1,73,039	1,77,085	1,58,487

The total expenditure therefore was 9.5 per cent of the total receipts while the cost of collection was only 5.6 per cent.

From the above statement it would appear that as compared with the budget estimate there was a decrease of Rs. 2,227 under the cost of collection, an increase of Rs. 199 under compensation owing to the payment to the Ras Thikana of the amount due for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 4,473 under rebate owing to the growth of revenue, and an increase of Rs. 1,289 under refunds due partly to the increase of revenue and partly to the new rule about refunding duty on goods which are not exported after payment of duty. On the other hand, a comparison with the preceding year's figures shows an increase of Rs. 5,069 under the cost of collection due to promotions given to staff, the establishment of 3 new customs posts and the increased cost of printing entailed by the publication of a new edition of the Tariff. Under the head of rebate the expenditure increased by Rs. 14,681 owing to the growth of revenue and the payment of Rs. 5,106 to the settlers of Sumerpur and Jaswantgarh. The increase of Rs. 470 under compensation was due to payments made to the Ras and Raipur Thikanas for dues of the year under report as well as of the previous year.

The changes made in the Tariff during the year under report are.—

- (a) The export duty on Ghee was raised from 10 annas per maund to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund and then to Rs. 2-8-0
- (b) The export duty on stone was reduced from half anna per maund to 2 pies per maund and the import duty on coal from 2 annas to half anna per maund.
- (c) Fuel which was paying an export duty of 10 annas per maund was declared free, while the export duty on timber was reduced from 10 annas to 2 annas per maund.
- (d) The import duties on Pashmina, Silk and all kinds of laced linen, on which customs duty at different rates was charged, were changed into an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent for a period of 3 years.
- (e) The import duty on articles of ivory was changed from Rs. 2-8-0 per maund to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (f) The export duty of 4 annas per maund on lucerne seed and of 2 annas per maund on *Menhdi* seed, which had been imposed in September 1912, came into force from the beginning of the year under report.

38. **Salt Revenue Department.** — There was no change in the price of salt and in the rate of duty which the Darbar levied on duty-free salt.

General.

The good effects of preventive measures adopted by the State in 1910-11 to check the unauthorised sale of Government salt by Banjaras during its transit through the Marwar territory, have been apparent during the year under report in the increased sale of duty free salt and the consequent increase in salt revenue.

The balance of edible salt at the close of the last year was 2,60,409½ maunds and 2,21,215 maunds were received from the different salt sources during the year under report as under:—

Edible Salts.

Pachpadra (for public.)	...	Mds.	1,76,515
Didwana ...	...	„	20,700
Sambhar ...	...	„	7,000
Nawa ...	...	„	7,000
Pachpadra (Khasa Rasora Salt for last year)	...	„	10,000
Total			2,21,215

so that a total of 4,81,624½ maunds were available for issue to the public against 4,06,257½ maunds in the last year. The quantity disposed of during the year was 2,44,399¾ maunds against 1,45,848 maunds in 1911-12, so that the balance in stock at the end of the year was 2,37,224¾ maunds. The sale price was Rs. 4,91,653 against Rs. 2,84,232 in the year before.

No Khari salt was manufactured during the year under report cwing it is reported, to some indifference among the Kharwals, and the demand being comparatively small, the previous year's balance of 334 maunds was utilised for issue. The quantity issued during the year was 252 maunds, leaving a balance of 82 maunds in stock on 30th September 1913. The sale price was Rs. 400 against Rs. 939 of the year before. Owing to limited manufacture of this salt, Malkosni salt source was closed during the year and a Chowki was established to prevent illicit manufacture.

Out of the total sale price of edible and Khari salt, the sum of Rs. 4,59,961 was realised and the balance of Rs. 32,092 remained outstanding. Out of the preceding year's arrears of Rs. 45,461 the sum of Rs. 8,291 was realised. Thus the total amount of arrears outstanding on 30th September 1913 was Rs. 69,262.

The industry did not continue to prosper during the year under report as only 31 licenses were issued against 54 of the preceding year, while the quantity manufactured was 2,123 maunds against 3,324 maunds. The receipts therefore fell from Rs. 3,145 in 1912 to 2,196 during the year under report, showing a decrease of a little over 30 per cent.

Two licenses were issued during the year and the total quantity manufactured was 10,800 maunds yielding a revenue of Rs. 6,837. To this is to be added the sum of Rs. 2,842 being the price of Khara manufactured in excess of the quantity covered by the licenses, so that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,679. About 800 maunds of Khara salt remained to be weighed at the close of the year.

The total amount of Kutcha Khara manufactured during the year was 1,876½ maunds against 1,028 maunds of the preceding year, and the receipts therefore rose from Rs. 65 to Rs. 178.

The industry for the manufacture of Sajji from Lona grass was newly created during the year. 3 licenses were issued for Rs. 518.

The following table shows the receipts derived from salt revenue as compared with those of 1911-12.

Revenue.		1911-12.	1912-13.
1. Treaty payment received from Government	...	Rs. 9,61,395	9,61,395
2. Royalty	...	" 1,72,535	1,87,355
3. Realisations from the sale of all kinds of salt	...	" 2,88,316	4,72,016
4. Recovery of arrears	...	" 9,702	8,291
5. Miscellaneous...	...	" 13,632	1,975
		14,45,580	16,31,032

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,525 more than that in 1911-12. This rise is mainly due to the increased amount of compensation that had to be paid to Jagirdars. The details are as follows in comparison to those of 1911-12:—

			1911-12	1912-13
1. Establishment	...	...	9,911	9,748
2. Travelling allowances	...	...	...	359
3. Compensation to Jagirdars	...	...	25,766	28,383
4. Reward as informer's fees	...	...	5	15
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	1,047	749
Total	...	...	36,729	39,254

Although the number of detected cases of smuggling and illicit sale of salt in contravention of the Raj salt rules was not so great during 1912-13 as in the preceding year, it is high enough to warrant the conclusion that the preventive measures adopted during the year before were instrumental in preventing to a great extent the breach of salt rules. The following table will show the number of cases detected and disposed of during the year in comparison to those in 1911-12:—

		1911-12.	1912-13.
Balance at the beginning of the year	... Rs.	12	11
Instituted during the year	... „	57	49
Total	... „	69	60
Disposed of during the year	... „	58	58
Balance at the end of the year	... „	11	2

39. Abkari.—The Excise arrangements in force since 1887 have been revised with a view to an approximation to the Madras system. The outstill system of giving out contracts for distillation and sale of liquor for different Perganas or groups of Perganas was abolished from 1st October 1912 and the distillation and vend of all kinds of country liquor has been leased out for 3 years to one contractor, Messrs. Limji Edulji & Co. of Jodhpur, at Rs. 1,65,000 a year. A central distillery has been established at Jalia Bera near the town of Jodhpur, in which all kinds of liquor for the whole of the Marwar territory, excluding Mallani, are distilled under the supervision of a State Inspector, who has been duly trained at the Dhulia distillery. Warehouses for distributing liquor were opened at twelve selected centres:—(a) Jodhpur town, (b) Bhiñmal, (c) Marwar Junction, (d) Nagore, (e) Balotra, (f) Jalore, (g) Bilara, (h) Didwana, (i) San chore, (j) Rani, (k) Merta and (l) Makrana, out of which those at (a) Jodhpur town (b) San chore, (c) Nagore and (d) Didwana were subsequently closed on the application of the contractor.

The quality, strength and price of the different kinds of liquor distilled at the central distillery are as follows:—

Quality and price.		Strength.	Price per pint bottle.
Quality.			
1. Asa No. I	...	30 O. P.	Rs. 5/-
2. Asa No. II.	...	20-22 O. P.	„ 3/-
3. Asa No. III.	...	14-16 U. P.	Rs. 1/6
4. Dubara	...	22-25 U. P.	-/14
5. Chata	...	28-32 U. P.	-/10

The retail vend of liquor was carried on by license holders at 286 shops in the whole State against 82 distilleries and 168 shops in the preceding year.

The total consumption of liquor of different kinds was:—

(a) Chata	...	...	5,02,516 bottles
(b) Dubara	...	...	42,879 „
(c) Asa No. III	...	...	11,364 „
(d) Asa No. II	...	...	841 „
(e) Asa No. I	...	...	126 „
Total	...	...	5,57,726 „

The total revenue derived from this head was Rs. 1,65,311 including that realised during the Chetri Fair near Balotra against 1,55,039 in the preceding year. Out of the outstandings of excise contracts for the previous years, the sum of Rs. 2,244-12-0 was recovered during the year.

Two licenses for the sale of English liquor were issued in Jodhpur town on a fee of Rs. 500 each. One license however was cancelled with effect from 1st April 1913 and half the license fee was refunded. The total fee realised therefore was Rs. 750. The license issued for Balotra in the previous year was not renewed. As usual, the license for the Merta Road Railway Station was given free of charge for the convenience of the travelling public. A sum of Rs. 8-12-0 was realised from persons who were permitted to import Foreign liquor independently of the license-holders. The total receipts under this head came therefore to Rs. 758-12-0.

The grant of licenses for this commodity was for the first time brought under the control of the Excise Department during the year under report. A fee of Rs. 5/- is charged for each license. Only two licenses for the vend of methylated spirits were issued during the year in Jodhpur city and a third license for private use of the article was issued on half the fee as a special case. The total revenue derived on this head was Rs. 12-8-0.

The chief articles of import are Ganja, Bhang and Charas. The contract money for the year was Rs. 7,700, the same as that for the preceding year. One half of the contract amount was realised as advance in the previous year, and the other half amounting to Rs. 3,850 was realised during the year under report. The number of shops licensed to vend hemp drugs was 70 as in the preceding year. The rates for retail sale of the drugs remained unaltered.

The collection of license fees for the vend of opium remained with the Abkari Department as in the preceding year. The total number of licenses issued during the year for the vend of opium was 1,052 against 656 in the year before. Of this total, 122 were for the wholesale vend of the drug and the balance of 930 for the retail vend. The wholesale vendors were empowered to sell more than 10 tolas of opium to one and the same person at one and the same time and the retail vendors were empowered to sell less than 10 tolas. The total amount of license fees including late fee realised was Rs. 3,105-12-0 against Rs. 1,595 in the year before.

As the Marwar Trading Agency, which had previously been authorised to import and sell ammunition and sulphur to the public, was abolished, the work of importing these articles, of appointing license-holders for the vend of these articles to the public and issuing the commodities to them for sale, and of inspecting the accounts of the license holders, was placed under the Abkari Department with effect from 10th April 1913. The Department when issuing the articles to the license holders charged a royalty of 10 per cent over and above the cost of the articles. Up to the end of the year the total quantities of the different kinds of articles imported under a license from the Resident to the value of Rs. 3,058 were:—

(a) Sulphur	Mds. 197-9-0
(b) Percussion caps small	923 boxes
(c) Do. Do. large	400
(d) 1 lb gun-powder flasks	60
(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Do. Do.	300
(f) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Do. Do.	175

In addition to the royalty of 10 per cent charged over the cost of the articles, a fee of Rs. 2 was charged on each license for the vend of sulphur and Rs. 10 on each license for the retail sale of ammunition. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 225-10-0.

The activity of the excise staff in detecting cases of smuggling and illicit distillation continued unabated during the year as there were 166 prosecutions against 105 in the year before, as the following table will show:—

	Abkari.	Hemp drugs.	Opium.	Total.
(a) Balance of previous year	23	0	1	24
(b) Instituted during the year	106	17	43	166
(c) Total	129	17	44	190
(d) Disposed of	84	13	42	139
(e) Balance at the end of the year	45	4	2	51

The realisation of fines and the sale proceeds of goods seized amounted to Rs. 2,423 against Rs. 1,413 in the year before.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 1,83,536 and Rs. 28,925 against Rs. 1,70,325 and 26,176 respectively in the preceding year. The following table will show the details of receipts and expenditure in comparison to those of the year before:—

(a) Receipts.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Country liquor	1,37,937	1,32,536
Advance payment of the excise and Hemp drug contracts for the next year.....	28,783	28,783
Contract of Hemp drugs.....	6,416	3,850
Recovery of outstandings.....	2,245	41
English liquor.....	509	1,005
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,423	1,413
Opium license fees	3,106	1,595
Sulphur and ammunition.....	225	...
Miscellaneous.....	1,892	1,102
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1,83,536	1,70,325

(b) Expenditure.	1912-13.	1911-12.
Establishment.....	13,333	10,323
Travelling allowances.....	943	555
Informer's fees and rewards.....	286	372
Miscellaneous.....	1,761	240
Compensation to Jagirdars....	11,774	14,686
Printing charges.....	828	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	28,925	26,176

It will be seen from the above that there was a marked increase in expenditure, which was due to the appointments of new staff of two Inspectors duly trained at the Dhulia Distillery, 58 Chowkidars and others to supervise the new system.

Prior to 1st October 1912 the Jagirdars, who have been authorised by the Darbar to distil liquor on their own account for the use of their Thikana, used to do so in conjunction with the contractor or license-holder, but since the introduction of the new system such distillation can only be carried on under the supervision of and in conjunction with an official of the Excise Department and a man of the contractor. It is a source of gratification to H. H. the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur, who is so keen about the advancement of the Rajputs, to notice that this procedure has reduced the average quantity of distillation in Jagir area.

Tazimi Sardars.

40. **Stamp.**—The Marwar Court Fees Act was introduced in February 1913, and as the direct result of systematic legislation, there was a slight decrease in the sale of Court Fee stamps. The statement given below shows the number of stamps of different kinds sold and the revenue derived from such sale as compared with 1911-12:—

	Number.		Value.	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Court Fee Stamps	15,614	15,453	66,515	66,170
Documentary and miscellaneous Stamps...	2,56,886	2,75,346	87,078	83,201
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	...	...	120	160
Total	2,72,500	2,90,799	1,53,713	1,49,531

The Jagirdars exercising Judicial powers were supplied free of cost during the year with 8 anna stamps of the value of Rs. 553 as against stamps worth Rs. 649-8-0 in the year before.

The total expenditure of the combined Registration and Stamp Department and of the Registration of Births and Deaths Department amounted to Rs. 14,705-9-4 against Rs. 13,957 in 1911-12 and consisted of:—

1. Commission and refund charges ...	Rs. 3,026 0 3
2. Price of 2,00,000 one anna adhesive stamps received from England	„ 800 0 0
3. Price of two eight anna stamp dies received from England	„ 263 2 0
4. Printing charges	„ 685 4 3
5. Free grant of 8 anna stamps to Jagirdars ...	„ 553 0 0
6. Payment made to Dais for reports of births ...	„ 290 8 6
7. Establishment, contingent & miscellaneous charges ..	„ 9,087 10 4

Total „ 14,705 9 4

There were 27 stamp vendors against 26 in 1911-12, of whom 2 are at Jodhpur and 25 in the different Hakumats.

41. **Mints.**—The Jodhpur Mint alone remained open for gold coinage only, and the number of gold Mohars coined during the year was 36,944 against 28,640 in the preceding year, giving an increase of nearly 29 per cent.

The total receipts of the Jodhpur Mint amounted to Rs. 15,828 against Rs. 17,909 in the year before and are detailed as:—

Mint duty on gold	Rs. 8,794
„ „ „ silver	„ 88
„ „ „ precious stones	„ 541
Contract for gold and silver lace	„ 5,115
Other miscellaneous receipts	„ 1,290
Total	„ 15,828

The Nagore and Pali Mints remained closed to coinage as before, and only leased out gold and silver duty contracts which yielded Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 666—2—9 respectively.

The total cost of maintenance of the Mints amounted to Rs. 1,766 as compared with Rs. 1,839 in the year before, the details of which are as follows:—

Jodhpur Mint	...	...	...	Rs. 1,646
Nagore Mint	...	...	...	Rs. 60
Pali Mint	...	...	...	Rs. 60
				—
Total				Rs. 1,766

CHAPTER V.

42. Finance and Revenue.—Although on account of an early and sudden withdrawal of the monsoon in the preceding year the harvests during the year under report were not as good as they would otherwise have been, the revenue of the State both ordinary and extraordinary amounted to Rs. 93,41,256 which was an excess of Rs. 2,63,516 over the budget estimate and Rs. 10,42,992 over the actual realisations of the previous year, which in itself was a record year. This shows that under ordinary climatic conditions the revenues of the State have, under the proper supervision of the Members of the Council of Regency backed by thorough experience and insight of His Highness the Maharajah Regent Sahib Bahadur, been expanding from year to year. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 68,92,626 including the sum of Rs. 23,20,409 spent on productive Public Works Capital Outlay, against the budget estimate of Rs. 83,54,498 and against the previous year's figure of Rs. 53,78,906. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 24,48,630 which together with Rs. 1,42,488 out of the closing balance of the preceding year, was invested in safe and profitable securities, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 22,808 at the end of the year. The total amount invested during the year was therefore Rs. 25,91,118. The investments made are as under:—

			Rs.
1. Reserve Fund	...	...	17,57,845
2. Credit balance with the Banks of Bombay and Bengal of the Durbar's current Deposit account	...	...	2,54,547
3. Loan to Jagirdars on security of land	...	...	5,78,726
			—
			25,91,118

It may here be remarked that an addition of Rs. 1,25,700 was made in the Reserve Fund for the marriages of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur and of his brothers and sisters, which on 30th September 1913 stood at Rs. 4,50,700. The sum of Rs. 1,25,700 which had previously been invested in the Alexandra Fund was withdrawn from that Fund and reinvested in the Reserve Fund for the marriages, so that it is not an additional investment from the revenues of the State.

In addition to the above investments, a sum of Rs. 21,90,416 was invested during the year in Railway Capital works including the Pipar-Bilara Light Railway but deducting from it the sum of Rs. 3,30,953, being withdrawals during the year from the Railway Reserve Fund, the actual investments on Railway Capital works came to Rs. 18,59,463.

The details of comparative receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XIX, a summary of which, excluding investments, but including those on Railway Capital works, is given below:—

YEAR.				ORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.		TOTAL.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1912-13...	Budget ...	...	...	90,72,740	83,12,178	5,000	42,320	90,77,740	83,54,498
	Actuals ...	...	...	93,36,235	67,20,946	5,021	1,71,680	93,41,256	68,92,626
1911-12...	Budget ...	...	...	63,79,649	62,15,354	...	3,18,080	63,79,649	65,33,434
	Actuals ...	...	...	80,96,955	51,92,083	2,01,309	1,86,823	82,98,264	53,78,906

43. Receipts.—As in the previous years the principal heads of revenue were (a) Customs Rs. 18,77,934, (b) Hawala Rs. 12,90,890, (c) Railway excluding Pipar-Bilara Light Railway Rs. 19,09,844 and (d) Salt Rs. 16,31,032. The total amount of revenue under these four heads was responsible for a little over 72 per cent of the total receipts. The other heads of receipts of not inconsiderable amounts were (e) Interests on securities Rs. 5,96,354, (f) Rekh Rs. 3,91,754 and (g) Chakri (cash payment in lieu of feudal service) Rs. 2,46,860.

Most of the heads of revenue show an increase over the actual realisations of the preceding year. Under Land Revenue, the increase was Rs. 5,29,841 (or 69·6 per cent over the previous year's realisations) due to better harvests, and the increase in the Customs revenue was Rs. 2,72,510 due partly to favourable climatic conditions and partly to a large number of marriages performed during the year. The increase under the heads of Rekh amounting to Rs. 92,079, Hukamnamah Rs. 51,268 and Chakri Rs. 92,898 was due to more attention having been paid to realisations of Durbar dues, which could be effected on account of the season being good. The increase under Salt was Rs. 1,85,452 due to sale of a greater quantity of the commodity. The increase under Railway was Rs. 1,34,492 due mainly to increased traffic via Kuchaman Road to via Hyderabad.

The principal heads under which there was a decrease in comparison to realisations of the preceding year were (a) Bakiat, the decrease amounting to Rs. 15,586, (b) Stamp and Registration Rs. 4,918, (c) Grass storage Rs. 19,693, and (d) Miscellaneous Rs. 23,908. No special remarks worthy of note are required for these decreases, as they are due to natural variations from year to year.

44. **Expenditure.**—The principal items of expenditure as compared with the budget estimates and with the actuals of the preceding year were:—

ITEMS.		Budget for	Actuals for	Actuals for.
(a) Ordinary.		1912-13.	1912-13.	1911-12.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Imperial Charges	...	7,51,581	7,45,437	7,61,205
2. P. W. Department excluding Gardens and Motor Khana	...	9,72,848	7,78,443	6,25,493
3. Revenue yielding Departments	...	6,68,200	6,25,413	5,90,683
4. His Highness' personal	...	1,00,000	1,01,723	1,97,713
5. Palace Allowances	...	3,14,780	3,04,479	2,74,828
6. Executive & Judicial Departments	...	3,79,430	3,57,845	3,59,893
7. Police and Criminal Tribes	...	3,18,740	2,63,307	2,56,650
8. Karkhanajat	...	1,72,000	1,69,740	2,15,889
9. Local Military Forces	...	2,07,890	1,73,740	1,44,004
10. Political	...	66,700	64,987	1,07,445
11. Purchases, Gifts, & Safar Kharach	...	1,22,600	51,815	1,32,198
12. Medical Department	...	1,04,360	94,212	1,09,801
13. Education Department & Museum	..	1,27,920	1,24,022	99,718
14. Stipends & Allowances including Civil salaries and Reserve Mutsaddies.	...	1,04,620	1,03,202	1,07,234
15. Grants, Subscriptions, & Charities....	...	77,380	1,82,341	65,374
(b) Investments.				
Investments including Railway Capital	...	39,64,679	49,11,527	65,16,977
(c) Extraordinary.				
Census operations	...	7,000	2,283	21,512
Miscellaneous advances	...	..	1,31,012	...
Special unforeseen outlay	...	15,000	13,493	16,749

As compared with the preceding year the heads which showed an increase in expenditure are as follows:—

Under the Public Works Department the increase of over a Lac and a half of rupees was due to larger outlay in works of public utility. The cause of increase under the Revenue yielding Departments has been explained in Chapter II. The increase under Palace allowances was due to separate provisions having been made for his Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur's brothers and sisters as also to the fact that in the previous report the figures for the Zenani Deorhi alone were entered. Under Police the slight increase was due to Miscellaneous charges, while there was a small decrease under pay and allowance. The excess of expenditure under Local Military Forces over that of the preceding year was on account of an increase in the number of Sowars in the new Sumer Camel corps. The reorganisation of the Rajput School is responsible for the increased expenditure under the Education Department. The increase under the head of Grants, Subscriptions and Charities was due to the sum of rupees one lac having been paid towards the Durbar's subscription to the Hindu University at Benares.

As stated in the preceding year's report, the system of making advances on personal security from the Treasury has been practically abolished and the recovery of such advances made in the previous years was continued, with the result that the recoverable arrears under this head of account diminished by Rs. 1,16,216.

45. Financial Position.—The financial position of the State is perfectly sound. With practically no liabilities, the investments of the State in gilt-edged securities and loans to Jagirdars (on land security) amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 1,67,49,018. The total assets of the State on the 30th September 1913, including Railway Capital and recoverable advances and arrears but excluding the cash balance in the Treasury, amounted to Rs. 3,64,67,796. During the minority administration the additions made up to 30th September 1913 have been Rs. 99,77,062 as per details given below:—

	Rs.
(a) Reserve Fund	72,58,761
(b) Famine Fund	14,56,248
(c) Reserve Fund for the marriages of His Highness, his brothers and sisters ...	2,90,700
(d) Advances made to Jagirdars on land security.	9,91,353
	<u>99,77,062</u>

The additions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,35,772.

The total investments at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,64,90,604 as per details given below:—

No.	Nature of Assets.	On 30th September 1912.	Additions or withdrawals made during the year 1912-13.	On 30th September 1913.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) CASH INVESTMENTS.				
1	State Reserve Fund	91,16,039	17,57,046	1,08,73,085
2	Famine Fund	35,00,000	.....	35,00,000
3	Reserve Fund for the marriages of His Highness, his brothers and sisters	3,25,000	1,25,700	4,50,700
4	Alexandra Fund	1,25,700	—1,25,700	.....
5	Credit balance in favour of the Marwar Darbar of the Darbar's current deposit accounts with the Banks ...	4,60,332	2,51,547	7,11,879
6	His late Highness's deposits	72,812	799	73,611
7	Marwar Agricultural Bank	27,390	.....	27,390
8	Loans to Jagirdars	4,12,627	5,78,726	9,91,353
9	Loan advanced to Poona Horse as Assami Money for Marwar Rajputs. ... ..	.....	93,000	93,000
10	Loan advance to 3rd Skinner's Horse as Assami Money for Marwar Rajputs ... ..	.....	25,000	25,000
	Total of (a) ...	1,40,39,900	27,09,118	1,67,49,018
(b) RAILWAY INVESTMENTS.				
11	Railway Capital including Pipar Bilara Light Railway. ...	1,59,24,544	21,50,416	1,81,14,960
12	Railway Reserve Fund	3,73,417	—3,30,953	24,464
	Total of (b) ...	1,62,97,961	18,59,463	1,81,57,424
(c) ADVANCES AND ARREARS.				
13	Recoverable arrears	13,59,122	—1,16,216	12,42,906
14	Miscellaneous Advances	1,87,436	1,31,012	3,18,448
	Total of (c) ...	15,46,558	14,558	15,61,354
(d) CASH BALANCE.				
15	Closing balance in Treasury	1,65,296	1,42,488	22,808
	Total of (d) ...	1,65,296	1,42,488	22,808
	Grand Total ...	3,20,49,715	44,40,888	3,64,90,604

NOTE.—Items Nos. (5) and (6) were included in items No. (1) in the report for 1911-12. Items Nos. (9) and (10) were advanced in previous years but have been included in the State Assets in the current year so that the total actual additions made during the year were only 25,91,118 as stated elsewhere.

The Cash balance on the first October 1912 was Rs. 1,65,296 but as this was a comparatively large amount to remain idle the sum of Rs. 1,42,488 out of it was invested in securities as stated above leaving a cash balance of Rs. 22,808 at the close of the year. Taking into consideration the average daily receipts, this cash balance was thought sufficient to meet all current expenses, as subsequent experience has proved.

The liabilities at the close of the year were nil.

The sum of Rs. 24,220 was paid on account of outstanding bills of the previous years against His late Highness.

The net Assets of the State aggregated Rs. 3,20,29,792 at the close of the preceding year, while those at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,64,90,604.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

46 Dispensaries. —The State Medical Department was as usual in charge of the Residency Surgeon. The number of Dispensaries and Hospitals remained the same as in the preceding year, that is to say, 26 and not 25, as shown by an oversight in the Administration Report for 1911-12, and are classified as follows:—

(a) State Public Dispensaries and Hospitals including the Jaswant Hospital for women	...	21	and not 20 as shown in previous year's report.
(b) State non-public Dispensaries	...	3	
(c) Railway Dispensaries	...	2	

The number of out-patients and in-patients who received medical aid in the Dispensaries and Hospital (a) and (c) were 1,48,878 and 1,913 respectively against 1,56,228 and 1,710 of the year before. The decline of nearly 5 per cent in the number of out-door patients was principally due to the fact of the year being a healthy one. The total number of operations performed was 7,076 (952 major and 6,124 minor) against 7,173 in the preceding year.

It is pleasing to remark that Malaria was not prevalent during the year under report and consequently quinine for prophylaxis was not required to be distributed in any part of the State. Only 2 deaths occurred from small-pox in the Jodhpur city. Disinfection of the houses in which deaths occurred was promptly carried out by the Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital. 13 cases of small-pox were treated in all the dispensaries in the State against 34 in the year before. The number of Scurvy patients who sought medical relief was 93 against 128 in the preceding year.

Prevailing diseases.

15 cases of cholera with 12 deaths were reported to have occurred during the year as shown below:—

			Cases	Deaths.
Sojat City	...	...	14	11
Pali	...	...	1	1

In Sojat City the cases and deaths occurred between the 5th and 28th July 1913 and the infection appears to have been brought by a Srimali woman from Hardwar side, in the first week of July. She recovered in four days but notice of her illness having been cholera was not given at the Dispensary. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Hospital there was informed of the outbreak on 28th July 1913 when all possible precautions were taken to prevent the infection spreading and it is gratifying to note that the disease promptly yielded to the precautionary measures adopted.

Throughout the year under report there was no indigenous case of plague in the State, and the city itself continued to remain immune from it. Only 5 cases with 4 deaths were reported to have occurred as shown below:—

			Cases	Deaths.
Bali	...	...	1	0
Kuchaman Road	...	...	1	1
Erinpura Road	...	...	2	2
Pali Railway Station	...	...	1	1

47. Leprosy and Leper Asylum. —126 cases of leprosy were treated during the year at the dispensaries and hospitals against 92 in the preceding year.

The Jodhpur lepers were segregated at the Leper Asylum at Nimba Nimbri, 8 miles from the city, where they are maintained at the cost of the State and attended to by the Sanitary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who paid periodical visits there. The total number of lepers at the Asylum on the 30th September 1913 was 35 (22 males and 13 females) and the cost incurred was Rs. 3,065-15-0 against 3,003 in the year before.

48. Lunacy. —Including 12 lunatics who were under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum on the 30th September 1912, there were 20 who were treated during the year. Of them 5 were discharged as cured and 15 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

49. Vaccination. —The vaccination staff remained the same as in the preceding year and consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent and 23 Vaccinators. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, inspected as usual the vaccination work in the Jodhpur City. The total number of primary vaccinations performed were 57,449 against 70,800 in 1911-12 there being thus a decrease of 18·8 per cent. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox 1911-12 the vaccination work was kept up one month more

than usual and the number of vaccinations in that year was therefore far in excess of the average. Hence the decrease in the number of vaccinations in the year under report in comparison to that in the previous year. The reported percentage of successful vaccination was 96·89 against 96·77 in the year before. Only one revaccination was done. 364 against 914 in the preceding year were vaccinated by the District Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Each vaccinator performed an average of 2,482 vaccinations against 3,049 last year. The Residency Surgeon inspected 6,472 children in 436 towns and villages; of these 95·12 per cent were found successfully vaccinated. The Deputy Superintendent inspected 15,670 children in 791 towns and villages and found 98·73 per cent successfully vaccinated. The Assistant Superintendent inspected 353 towns and villages and saw 4,852 children, 97·49 per cent of whom he reported to have been successfully vaccinated. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, inspected 1,133 children of the Jodhpur city and reported 98·68 per cent to have been successful.

Each successful vaccination cost 18 pies against 16 pies in the year before.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 5,212.

The total expenditure on the Medical Department including vaccination but excluding the cost on three non-public Dispensaries was Rs. 74,886 as per

Expenditure.

details given below:—

(1) Dispensaries	...	...	...	Rs. 52,572
(2) Jaswant Female Hospital	...	...	...	7,806
(3) Residency Surgeon's allowances.	...	...	...	5,850
(4) Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	3,446
(5) Vaccination	...	...	...	5,212
				<hr/> Rs. 74,886

A reference to appendix XXIII will show the Medical relief afforded by the different Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report and the expenditure incurred on each institution.

50. Vital Statistics.—As in the previous years, the registration of births and deaths was confined to the Jodhpur City alone, where 3,507 births and 2,247 deaths were registered during the year under report, the birth rate being 59·16 and the death rate 37·91 per year per thousand of the total population as compared with a birth rate of 68·90 and a death rate of 44·84 of the preceding year.

The causes of deaths reported were as follows:—

Fever	...	...	...	...	1,412
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	2
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	111
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	140
Injuries	...	...	...	...	24
All other diseases	...	...	...	...	558
					<hr/> 2,247

CHAPTER VII.

51. Education.—His Highness the Maharajah Regent Sahib Bahadur continued to take the same keen interest in the spread of education amongst the masses as before. The institutions maintained by the State were 1 Arts College, 1 High School, 3 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, 13 Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary Schools, 2 Lower Primary Schools, 47 Vernacular Primary Schools, 1 Girls' School, 1 Sanskrit School, 1 Normal School for training Vernacular Teachers and 1 Business Class, total 71 against 66 in the preceding year, the increase of 5 being in the number of the Vernacular Schools.

The total expenditure on the Department, excluding that incurred on the newly constituted Rajput Schools, but including the amount paid to Mr. H. T. Knowlton, whose services were taken on loan for a period of four months from the Punjab Education Department, was Rs. 83,181. Mr. Knowlton toured in a large portion of the State and inspected the educational institutions both in the capital and in the districts to advise on the means to be adopted to remedy any defects that might be noticed and suggest improvements in various directions. His report had not been received till 30th September 1913.

The total number of students on the rolls of all the State Schools (excluding the Rajput Schools at Jodhpur) was 3,761 against 3,922 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 71.5 against 71.8. There was thus a fall of 161 or nearly 4.1 per cent in the number of students in spite of the fact that the number of Schools had increased by 5. The fall was chiefly due to the opening of several private Poshals, and in Jaitaran and Parbatsar particularly to the opening by private teachers of classes for teaching English, which attracted a number of students from the State Schools because of the laxity in discipline prevailing in private Poshals and the course taught there being more in favour with the people.

The following statement shows the classification of students according to religions and castes in the State Schools (excluding the separate Rajput Schools at Jodhpur) as compared with that in the previous year.

Religion	Caste	1911-12	1912-13.
Hindu	Brahmins	885	821
	Rajputs	162	150
	Charans	27	58
	Mahajans	1,397	1,303
	Kayasths	218	233
	Other castes	789	769
Mahomedan	...	435	427

Though the number of aided institutions remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. 23, the total number of students, however, rose from 2,246 to 2,553, showing an increase of 307 or 13.6 per cent. The daily average attendance rose from 1,956 to 2,167 showing an increase of 10.7 per cent.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of both the State and aided educational institutions was therefore 6,314 against 6,168 in the year before.

There were 30 students on the rolls of the College against 24 in the previous year with a daily average attendance of 24 against 20. Five students were sent up for the B. A. degree examination, of whom only 1 passed, while 4 out of 5 sent up for the Intermediate Examination came out successful. It will thus be seen that while the results of the latter examination were fairly above the average university results, the B. A. results were, it is to be regretted, markedly below the average owing to two of the Professors, viz., the Senior Professor of English Literature and Political Economy and the Professor of Mathematics, having been unavoidably absent for a protracted period during the most useful time of the Sessions. The staff of the College remained the same as in the previous year.

There were 348 students on the rolls against 361 in the year before, showing a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. The daily average attendance fell from 313 to 272 or a little over 13 per cent. As the quality of teaching in the local denominational aided schools improved, the students of various castes preferred to join their own sectarian schools. The fall however was not so very noticeable as in the previous year. 15 students were sent up for the Matriculation, of whom 14 or over 93 per cent passed. For the Rajputana Middle Examination, 39 were sent up and 21 or nearly 54 per cent were successful. While the results of the Middle Examination were about the average, the Matriculation results were brilliant.

In the telegraph training class attached to this school, the number of probationers at the end of the year was 19 and the number passed as Signallers during the year was 53.

That this class has been growing into popularity is evidenced by the large number of admissions. There were 26 students under training against 19 in the year before and the average daily attendance was 18 against 17 in the past year. Admission was strictly limited by the number of typewriting machines available, and many applications had to be refused till there were vacancies. Out of 7 students sent up for the Theory and Speed examinations of Pitman's Shorthand (London), 6 passed, of whom 1 passed in Theory Examination, 1 in Elementary Examination, 1 in 70 words speed per minute, 1 in 80 words per minute and 2 in 100 words speed per minute. Three students appeared at the Typewriting Examination and all passed.

Both the Branch Schools in the city of Jodhpur which are Anglo-Vernacular Lower Primary Schools, and which are feeders to the Durbar High School, suffered greatly in numbers from the existence of Sectarian Schools, specially of the Pushtikar School belonging to the Pushkarna Brahmins and the Kayasth School, the latter of which was considerably improved in quality. Nearly all the Pushkarana Students and some of the Kayasth boys left the Branch Schools and joined their own community schools. The number of students declined from 270 in the preceding year to 118 showing a fall of a little over 56 per cent. The daily average attendance was 96 or 81.3 per cent against 71 per cent of the last year.

For the first time the number of girls in the School exceeded 100. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 131 with daily average attendance of 109 83·2 per cent against 98 and 73 or 74·5 per cent respectively in the year before. The increase in the number of students was 35·7 per cent. This popularity is no doubt due to a great extent to the improvement in the quality of work under the present Lady Superintendent, Miss Maseyk.

The number of students rose from 59 in the previous year to 125 and the daily average attendance from 34 or 57·6 per cent to 76 or 60·8 per cent. The percentage of increase in the number of students was 111·8. It appears therefore that with the increase of prospects of the Vernacular teachers as stated in the preceding year's report this institution has become more and more popular as evidenced by the steady rise in the number of students.

The number of scholars increased from 35 in the previous year to 47 and the average attendance from 24 to 27. Six scholars appeared at the Prathama Government Sanskrit College examination of Benares, of whom 1 came out successful.

The number of A. V. Middle schools remained the same as in the preceding year. The number of students on the rolls was 384 against 315 in the year before, showing an increase of nearly 22 per cent. The average daily attendance, which was 229 against 212 in the preceding year fell from 67·3 to 59·6 per cent.

The A. V. School at Sojat sent up one candidate for the Rajputana Middle examination, who came out successful.

The number of these schools remained the same as in 1911-12. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 785 against 901 in the year before showing a decrease of 116 or nearly 12·9 per cent. The daily average attendance fell from 631 to 569 but the percentage rose from 70 to 72·5.

The number of these institutions remained the same as in the preceding year, viz, the two city Branch Schools. They have been noticed above.

Although five new Vernacular Primary schools were opened during the year under report, thus raising the number from 42 to 47, the number of students fell from 1,840 in the preceding year to 1,767—a decrease of 73 or nearly 4 per cent. The average daily attendance was 1,275 or 72·2 per cent against 1,304 or 70·8 per cent in 1911-12. As the decrease in the number is specially noticeable in the Eastern and Northern Districts of Jaitaran, Didwana, Nagore and Phalodi Perganas, it may be presumed that the two successive comparatively dry seasons prevailing in those perganas, affected the attendance of students in the schools.

The number of aided schools in the city remained the same as in the preceding year, viz. 7. Of these 4 are A. V. schools. 21 students from the Sardar School went up for the Rajputana Middle examination of whom 19 or 90·5 per cent passed and 7 appeared from Pushkarna School and 6 or 85·7 per cent passed. It would thus appear that out of the three schools in Jodhpur—the Darbar High School, the Sardar School and the Pushtikar School—which sent up candidates for the Rajputana Middle examination, the Sardar School showed the most brilliant results. These figures as well as the number of students on their rolls and the average daily attendance show that the last named two institutions have been doing excellent work. The Sardar school is an old and well established institution and the Pushtikar school of the Pushkarna Brahmins is a young vigorous institution, and within the first year of its existence it had 431 students on its rolls. The Grant-in-aid of the Sir Pratap Kayasth school was raised to allow it to take in the children of the Railway employes residing near Sojati and Jalori gates, so that the number of non-Kayasth and Kayasth boys on the roll were nearly equal, viz. 62 and 70 respectively. The other Anglo Vernacular and the three Vernacular schools in the city of Jodhpur, which receive grants-in-aid from the State, worked as usual.

52. The Rajput Schools—Mr. R. B. Van Wart continued to hold the post of Principal throughout the year. Owing to the abolition of the Vernacular class, the teaching staff was reduced by 2 so that at the close of the year the staff consisted of the principal, the Head Master and 16 Assistant Teachers. The Boarding House Staff was also curtailed by dispensing with the services of the Riding Master, while the menial staff was increased by 3 men.

The number of scholars on the rolls on 30th September 1913 was 287 against 280 in the year before, of them 18 were Noble Boarders and 11 day scholars. The average daily attendance was 267·25 or 93 per cent of the total number. Two of the Idar boys, who were studying in the school, were sent by His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur to Lahore for study, and one noble boy left the school as he had passed the age of 21 years. During the year many applications for admissions were received, but had to be refused owing to the present accommodation being limited. This difficulty will be got over when the Schools will be removed to the new buildings at Chopasni.

The total expenditure on the schools during the year was Rs. 41,631 against the budget grant of Rs. 44,044 and as against Rs. 18,050 in the preceding year. With the exception of a few cases of fever and skin diseases, the health of the boys was generally good.

The schools were raised to the Matriculation standard, and the IXth class was opened in July 1913. A steady improvement was shown in the work, but there was still much to be done.

As in the preceding year, the boys of the schools distinguished themselves in sports and took part in the Rajputana School Sports. In January and April 1913 sports were held at His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur's Bungalow in which the boys did well. In April in addition to taking part in the sports, the boys gave a performance of their physical drill, which elicited warm praise from all present including His Highness the Maharaja Regent Sahib Bahadur and many European Officers and Sardars.

During the year the schools were honoured with visits from Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, C. I. E., Acting Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, accompanied by Colonel C. J. Windham, Resident, Western Rajputana States, in October 1912, from Miss A. G. Powlett (Daughter of the late Colonel P. W. Powlett, formerly Resident, Western Rajputana States, and founder of the Nobles School) in March 1913, and from Mr. H. T. Knowlton, Educational Adviser to the Marwar Darbar, in March and April 1913.

The new buildings for the Schools at Chopasni are in course of construction and are expected to be completed during the next year. The works completed and those that have been taken in hand have been detailed under the Public Works Department in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER VIII.

53. Storage of Fodder.—As the monsoon rainfall was partially good, the Forest as well as the Hawala Departments were able to cut and stock a fair quantity of grass during the year under report. There was 9,378 maunds of grass in stock on 1st October 1912 with the Forest Department which together with 4,891 maunds cut during the year, made up a total of 14,269 maunds, out of which 144 maunds were sold, 163 maunds utilised departmentally and 7 maunds were struck off for wastage, so that the balance at the close of the year was 13,954 maunds, of which 5,214 maunds are in Godwar and 8,741 maunds in Sojat. The balance of grass with the Hawala Department at the commencement of the year was 75,319 maunds and 56,646 maunds were cut during the year, thus making a total of 1,31,965 maunds for disposal, out of which 32,316 maunds were utilised for State purposes in the Imperial Service Cavalry, the State Stables, the State Stud and Sarbara, 505 maunds sold to the public, and 35,361 maunds were lost by wastage, so that the quantity in hand at the close of the year was 63,783 maunds as per details given below:—

			Maunds.
At Pali	...	...	12,060
Sojat	...	...	13,391
Bali	...	...	9,594
Bilara	...	...	17,881
Desuri	...	...	5,920
Merta	...	...	2 000
Sardar Samad	...	...	2,997
Total	...	...	63,783

The old pit in the Kundal Forest in the Godwār Range was cleared of grass and cattle were allowed to graze the same. Some did not touch it while others took to it readily. As the experiment was found to be useful to a certain extent, some 75 maunds of grass were again put in the same pit after certain defects which crept in the last process having been remedied, pressed and covered with earth for further experiment.

The area under fuel and fodder reserves remained the same as in the preceding year. The receipts and expenditure under this head were Rs. 2,838 and Rs. 2,113 against Rs. 1,144 and 2,640 respectively, in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 148 per cent in the former and a decrease of 20 per cent in the latter.

54. Local Walter-Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.—The Sabha keeps a record of marriages among the Rajputs and Charans only, the number of which during the year under report showed a fall as compared with the figures of the previous year as shown below:—

	1912-13.	1911-12.
Rajput marriages ...	627	747
Charan marriages ...	43	67
Total ...	670	814

The breach of Sabha rules was reported in 32 Rajput marriages of which 17 were against age limit rule, 2 against the fixed scale of expenditure, 1 concerning Tyag, 1 against Tika rules and 4 concerning marriage during the life time of the previous wife, while there was only one case of breach of age limit among the Charans. These 33 cases together with 19 cases pending from the last year gave a total of 52 for disposal, out of which 25 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 27 at the close of the year.

55. Factories.—Factories owned by the Darbar were 4 in number in 1911-12 and one, The Marwar Timber Factory, was established during the year under report, thus making a total of five as stated below:—

- (1) *The Loco and Carriage Workshops of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.* They are under the supervision of the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and are worked by Steam Power. The average daily number of the operatives employed during the year was 1,522 against 1,380 in the previous year. Out of these, the number of adult males was 1,356 and of male children 166, against 1,201 and 179 respectively in the year before. The Workshops were inspected twice during the year. There were 8 minor accidents against 2 in the preceding year.

- (2) *The Marwar State Press.* It is worked by hand and the daily average number of persons employed in it was 88·6 against 93·25 in the preceding year. It is in charge of the Superintendent, Central Jail. In addition to the improvements brought into force in the preceding year, some improvements were further introduced during the year under report.

The following is the revenue account of the press for the year under report.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	...	...	29,342	1	6
Balance of paper etc. in stock on 30th					
September 1913	...	...	4,671	4	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			34,013	6	1
Deduct.					
Balance of paper etc. in stock on 30th					
September 1912	...	...	3,240	4	9
Working expenses during the year including the sum of Rs. 2,783-12-9 being the price of new types	...	...	27,697	3	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			30,937	8	4

So that the net profits amounted to Rs. 3,075-13-9. The causes leading to reduction in the receipts as compared with those of the previous year were (a) the receipts under head "Marwar Gazette" fell from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 949-9-6 in consequence of the supply of the Gazette to the Police Sub-Inspectors and to other Departments having been discontinued under orders and (b) the receipts under head "J. B. Railway" were less than the budgeted estimate. Arrangements are being made with the Manager, J. B. Railway, to entrust the Press with a larger quantity of work on the same charges as paid to other presses. The inflation in working expenses as compared with the figure of the preceding year was due to the inclusion of Rs. 2,783-12-9 for price of new types purchased.

The capital outlay on the press was approximately Rs. 25,545-2-3 as detailed below:—

(a) Machinery	...	...	7,384	12	0
(b) Furniture	...	...	1,626	11	0
(c) Buildings	...	...	8,257	6	6
(d) Old Types	...	...	5,492	8	0
(e) New Types	...	...	2,783	12	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	25,545	2	3

3. *The Ice Factory.*—The details as regards sale of ice and aerated waters and the income are given in Chapter IV of this Report under P. W. Department as it is under the management of the Superintending Engineer. The daily average number of persons employed in it was 22.

4. *Jail Factory.*—Full details of the Jail Factory have been given in Chapter III of this report, under the head "Prison".

5. *Marwar Timber Factory at Jodhpur*.—The daily average number of persons employed was 19.

II. Factories owned by private individuals which have commenced working during the year under report are as follow:—

1. *Sri Sumér Ginning Factory at Bhavi* worked by steam power with boiler of 25 H. P., in which the daily average number of persons employed were 30 adult males, 30 adult females and 5 children, total 65.

2. *Edulji Dinshaw Cotton & Wool Pressing Factory at Pali*, worked by steam power with boiler of 20 H. P., giving work to a daily average of 11 male adults.

3. *Shri Sumer Handloom Factory at Sadri*, worked by hand power, which gave employment to a daily average number of 35 persons, of whom 23 were adult males and 12 adult females.

There are other factories which have been allowed to be opened in Marwar, but as they are under construction they will be dealt with in subsequent reports when they commence working.

56. **Census.**—During the year under report the Census tabulation report was completed and was being printed. The work of Famine Survey, (Economic Survey of the country) was also completed during the year.

The work of compilation of a new village Directory was nearly completed and a committee consisting of 7 members including the Superintendent of Census operations in Marwar has been appointed for the purpose of its revision and verification with the old State records and Bahis of Kanugoes.

As stated in the preceding year's report, there are 25½ towns and 4,067 villages in Marwar and the total population of the territory is 20,57,553 persons (10,75,269 males and 9,82,284 females) according to the Census of 1911.

The cost on this head during the year including that on Economic survey and the preparation of village Directory was Rs. 2,542-7-3. The total cost from the commencement of operations was, therefore, Rs. 49,803.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	
Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, I. A.	...
Major J. H. Grant, I. M. S.	...
Captain W. G. Neale, I. A.	...
Major General H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., L. L. D., D. C. L., A. D. C., Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib	...
Maharaja Fateh Singhji Sahib	...
G. B. Goyder, Esqr.	...
Major S. B. Patterson, I. A.	...
A. D. C. Barr, Esqr.	...
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji of Pokaran	...
Rai Sahib Pandit Shyama Bihariji Misra, P. C.	...
Rai Sahib Laxmi Dassji Sapat, Bar-at-Law	...
Babu Umrao Singhji	...

(e) New Types	...	...	2,783	12	9
		Total	...	25,545	2 3

3. *The Ice Factory*.—The details as regards sale of ice and ærated waters and the income are given in Chapter IV of this Report under P. W. Department as it is under the management of the Superintending Engineer. The daily average number of persons employed in it was 22.

4. *Jail Factory*.—Full details of the Jail Factory have been given in Chapter III of this report, under the head "Prison".

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the names of high officers in the Jodhpur Residency & in the Marwar State as well as changes in the personnel during 1912—13.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, I. A. ...	Resident, W. R. States ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913.	
Major J. H. Grant, I. M. S. ...	Residency Surgeon, W. R. S. ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913	
Captain W. G. Neale, I. A. ...	Assistant Resident, W. R. S. ...	21st November 1912	8th May 1913.	
Major General H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. O. S. I., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., L. L. D., D. C. L., A. D. C., Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib ...	Regency Council. Regent & President ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913	
	Vice President (Senior Member) ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913.	
Maharaja Fateh Singhji Sahib ...	Military Member ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913.	
G. B. Goyder, Esqr. ...	Finance Member ...	1st October 1912	13th May 1913.	
Major S. B. Patterson, I. A. ...	Finance Member ...	14th July 1913	30th September 1913	
A. D. C. Barr, Esqr. ...	Chief Judge ...	8th October 1912	30th September 1913.	
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji of Pokaran.	P. W. D. Member ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913.	
Rai Sahib Pandit Shyama Bihariji Misra, P. O. S.	Revenue Member ...	1st October 1912	30th September 1913.	
Rai Sahib Laxmi Dasji Sapat, Bar-at-Law ...	Secretary, Council ...	1st October 1912	15th November 1912.	
Babu Umrao Singhji ...	Secretary, Council ...	16th November 1912	30th September 1913.	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the enactments in force in the Marwar State in 1912-13.

Names of enactments.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excise Act, 1887 2. Stamp Act, 1886, amended in 1889 (the Count Fees Act which was included in it was repealed during the year.) 3. Rules for the settlement of criminal tribes, 1889. 4. Act defining the powers of and for the guidance of Jagirdars exercising Judicial powers, 1891 5. Adoption Rules for Rajputs, 1895-96 6. Registration Act, 1899 amended, 1902 & 1907 7. Game Rules, 1904 8. Police Act, 1905 9. Gambling Act, 1905 10. Registration of Inventions Act, 1906 11. Tracking Rules, 1906 12. Leave Rules, 1906 13. Travelling Allowance Rules, 1906 14. The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act, 1906 15. Mebantana and Suits Valuation Rules, 1907. 16. Leave Rules for Sardar Risala, 1907 17. The Marwar Explosives Act, 1909 18. The Marwar Sedition Act, 1909. 19. The Jodhpur Hackney carriage Regulation, 1911 20. The Marwar Penal code, 1913 21. The Marwar Criminal Procedure code, 1913 22. The Marwar Civil Procedure code, 1913 23. The Marwar Court Fees Act, 1913 24. The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act, 1913 	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the military forces in the Marwar State for the year 1912-13.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MPN.					DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR					REMARKS.			
	At the end of last year.	Recruited or received by trans-fer this year.	Casualties			At the end of current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of serviceable guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the Force, including followers	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, or transferred.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Fighting men
Artillery, Jodhpur	181	58	3	..	62	174	1	56	..	5	27	142	23,701	5,20,986
Garrison in Districts	127	11	..	..	14	124	1	..	..	5	21	98	12,932
Sadar Infantry	810	85	9	..	150	736	1	..	..	27	88	621	84,063
Jodhpur I. S. Lancers 1st Regiment.	605	38	5	..	33	605	1	..	..	21	108	476	3,42,751
Jodhpur I. S. Lancers 2nd. Regiment.	303	12	5	..	8	302	1	..	..	12	55	235	1,78,235
Total ..	2,026	204	22	..	267	1,941	5	56	..	70	299	1,572	6,41,682	

N, B.—The strength of irregular forces consisted of 168 camel sowars and 279 foot soldiers as noted in the report.

MAHARAJ FATTEH SINGH,

Military Member of Council,

Marwar Stat

16	Howalders ...	...	55	9	495	3	23	1	...	...	...	49	...
17	Naicks ...	...	127	8	1,016	3	15	2	10	1	...	97	...
18	Constables ...	...	1,064	7	7,448	48	128	10	23	2	...	257	...
19	Mounted Sowars (Camel Sowars) ...	...	236	14	3,185	3	6	1	...	...	...	67	...
20	Jamiat Sowars ...	...	107	2	115	2	3	...	...	...	...	10	...
21	" Foot ...	...	92	1	93	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	...
22	Trackers 1st grade ...	...	9	8	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	" 2nd ...	...	56	7	392	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
24	Bhisties ...	...	79	6	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Allowance to 2 drill Instructors ...	...	...	@ 2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" to Gymnastic Master ...	...	...	@ 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chaprasies ...	...	64	@ 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Daftari ...	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mistri ...	...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30	Farash ...	...	21	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31	Khalasies ...	...	4	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Allowance to Buglar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Sweepers ...	...	6	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1,937	...	18,201/8/-	61	207	16	39	5	...	607	...

* 1 @ 20, 1 @ 19, 1 @ 16, 9 @ 13.
† 1 @ 3/- as Naik.
‡ 1 @ 2/-

Vacant.

Vacant.

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,

VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,

Marwar State.

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Marwar State during the year 1912-13.

State	NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED BY POLICE.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION (COLUMNS No. 5 & 9.)		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL (COLUMNS No. 7 & 9.)		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Marwar ...	1,563	1,820	1,062	1,073	1,002	1,001	488	522	166	238	45.75	48.65	48.70	52.14	
J	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,
Marwar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Marwar State during the year 1912-13.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Marwar	1,95,366	1,62,259	71,445	58,612	36.57	36.12	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
Vice President of Council,
Marwar State.

APPENDIX No. VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the
Marwar State Courts during the year 1912-13.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.										TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										Cases.			Awaiting trial.	Persons.	Remarks.			
	Balance from past year.	Number of cases disposed of		Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	IM-PRISON-MENT AND FINE.				Capital punishment.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Life Imprisonment.				Capital punishment.		
		Committed during the Present year.	Total.			Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																						Rigorous.	
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Murder	20	28	10	27	38	24	3	12	...	...	9	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	7	9	1	1	
Dacoity	15	16	5	13	27	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
Outlawry	6	8	4	8	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway Robbery	94	96	43	93	50	34	7	25	...	2	...	...	...	34	15	...	...	4	4	4	4	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	
Theft	445	470	658	431	471	306	47	168	4	5	...	17	65	306	153	...	...	55	53	50	34	27	4	0	1	...	...	...	19	12	
Criminal breach of trust	155	176	96	168	36	18	2	6	...	5	...	5	...	18	18	...	...	1	2	...	1	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	0	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	7	11	2	10	24	16	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	...	4	1	...	...	1	3	
Abduction and kidnapping	207	208	161	206	100	29	8	14	1	1	...	2	3	29	71	...	...	3	4	...	10	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Rape	47	49	36	47	22	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Cattle lifting	250	281	277	268	183	121	24	52	2	18	...	6	19	121	54	1	...	27	12	26	26	3	2	...	...	...	...	13	7		
Cheating	138	146	144	143	63	30	5	11	...	1	...	13	...	30	31	...	...	6	3	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1912-13.

Name of Court.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or insane.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Chief Court ...	182	359	27	135	10	84	...	4	153	250	...	90	166	...	...	4	
Appellate Court ...	358	53	1	15	11	26	1	...	437	54	...	30	7	17	...	...
Faujldari ...	2,920	1,782	16	463	57	138	18	12	1,046	704	...	260	416	23	...	5	
Kotwali ...	402	430	...	79	7	474	...	4	501	564	...	312	116	136	...	...
Superintendent Didwana ...	160	109	5	42	9	99	4	...	282	159	...	74	36	34	...	15	
Pargana Courts ...	5,142	3,976	98	970	251	1,717	170	199	5,164	3,405	36	974	952	1,310	1	132	
Total ...	9 164	6,709	147	1,704	345	2,538	193	219	7,583	5,146	36	1,740	1,693	1,520	1	156	

A. D. C. BARR,
CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF COURT,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1912-13.

TRIBUNALS.		Number of Applications.		NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																		
				APPLICATIONS REJECTED.		SENTENCES.								PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY &C. ORDERED.		PENDING.		REMARKS.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
Chief Court	665	67	28	550	481	52	33	104	67	...	...	1	1	39	23	63	32			
Appellate Court	31	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	5	...	...	23	20	2	2	...	...			
Fojdari	186	11	10	78	50	31	24	86	61	...	...	32	24	15	11	9	6			
Total	882	79	39	630	533	84	58	195	133	...	...	56	45	56	36	72	38			

A. D. C. BARR,
Chief Judge, Chief Court,
Marwar State.

Appendix X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1912-13.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.										Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rs.	Average Duration.			Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
											Past year.	Present year.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-	Number of suits above Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000/- and under Rs. 5,000/-	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000/-	Ex parte.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Appellate Court	12	12	70	12	82	12	70	12	12</

A. D. C. BARR,
CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF COURT,
Marwar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during 1912-13.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 6 and below 12 months.	Above 12 & below 18 months.	Above 18 months.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Appellate Court	—	—	28,245	6	2	11,899	6	7	40,144	1	7	40,144	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Court	—	47	73,497	135	357	3,64,902	182	437	4,38,399	102	258	2,04,487	80	179	2,33,912	89	69	15	6	
Court of Sardars	—	31	45,955	115	157	3,08,395	146	179	3,54,350	124	144	3,00,592	22	35	53,758	33	2	...	...
Kotwali	—	113	25,314	235	471	1,63,914	348	617	1,89,228	202	266	1,24,124	146	351	65,104	102	175	29	45	
Tamil	—	80	78,690	426	...	...	506	79	78,690	427	79	78,690	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Didwana	—	8	1,311	50	62	19,143	58	74	20,454	46	72	19,586	12	2	868	2	...	...	...
Hakumats	—	346	70,323	2,887	5,199	4,64,213	3,233	5,608	5,34,536	2,824	4,727	4,43,010	409	881	91,526	494	354	26	7	
Total	—	625	3,23,335	3,854	6,248	13,32,466	4,479	7,001	16,55,801	3,726	5,553	12,10,633	753	1,448	4,45,168	720	600	70	58	

A. D. C. BARR,
CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF COURT,
Marwar State.

APPENDIX NO. XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits during 1912-13.

Tribunals.	HOW DISPOSED OF										AVERAGE DURATION.															
	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.		CLOSING BALANCE.				VALUE OF APPEALS FILED.		DECISIONS CONFIRMED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED.		CASES REMANDED FOR RETRIAL.		CASES COMPROMISED & OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Present year.	
Chief Court	158	265	774	1,086	932	1,351	667	1,242	265	109	Rs. 2,12,223	Rs 5,75,001	367	801	72	142	93	131	104	68	31	100	YR. M. D. 0 2 16	YR. M. D. 0 6 22	0 2 22	0 3 15
Court of Sardars	80	47	447	332	527	379	480	340	47	39	27,588	21,081	176	201	62	56	58	14	175	69	9	...	0 2 22	0 3 15	0 2 22	0 3 15
Appellate Court	49	51	533	135	582	186	531	186	51	...	94,164	8,077	298	33	76	6	65	1	75	143	17	3	0 2 0	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 10
Civil Court	259	140	1,181	1,250	1,440	1,390	1,300	1,231	140	159	99,019	1,49,930	649	556	226	116	85	159	262	302	78	98	0 3 0	0 2 17	0 2 17	0 2 17
Total	546	503	2,935	2,803	3,481	3,306	2,978	2,999	503	307	1,32,989	7,54,089	1,490	1,591	436	320	301	305	616	582	135	201	0 2 20	0 3 28	0 2 20	0 3 28

A. D. C. BARR,
Chief Judge, Chief Court,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in Central Jail, Jodhpur, during the year 1912-13-

STATION.	Number of Prisoners.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		DAILY AVERAGE.					
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jodhpur Central Jail	1	589	1,235	2,159	1,821	570.38	459.51	401	Rs 30,742-7-6	1 month & 21 days	There were 3 deaths during the year among convicts.

A. D. C. BARR,
Chief Judge, Chief Court,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. XIV.

Registration of documents in the Marwar State during the year 1912-13.

Description.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.										NO OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		DOCUMENTS OF WHICH REGISTRATION REFUSED.		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED AND PENDING.		REMARKS.
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		MORTGAGE		SALE DEEDS.		WILLS.		MONEY DONTS.		MISCELLANEOUS.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.							
Sadar ..	850	783	279	267	124	128	10	15	223	168	198	196	834	774	14,18,497	17,85,580	6	3	5
Hakumats ..	1,110	1,120	357	363	159	184	10	8	372	370	159	153	1,057	1,078	7,68,877	8,37,024	27	10	32
Total ..	1,960	1,903	636	630	283	312	20	23	595	538	357	349	1,891	1,852	21,87,375	26,22,604	33	14	37

SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
RAI SAHIB, P. C. S.
REVENUE MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. XV.

Statement showing Receipt and Expenditure on account of the Registration during the year 1912-1913.

Description.	PAST YEAR.				PRESENT YEAR.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds re- gistered	Value of property.		Fees realised.	No of deeds re- gistered	Value of property.		Fees realised.	
		Rs.	...			Rs.	...		
Sadar ...	834	14,18,497	9 0	5,003 9 3	774	17,85,580	6 3	4,284 13 6	
Hakumats ...	1,057	7,68,877	13 3	4,964 14 9	1,078	8,37,024	2 6	5,135 13 3	
Total ...	1,891	21,87,375	6 3	9,968 8 0	1,852	26,22,604	8 9	9,420 10 9	
Expenditure ...	.....	...	... ..	444 13 9	.....	..	... ..	424 11 6	Refund of Registration fees and Commission charges on account of documents of which registration was refused.
Net amount ...	.....	...	... ..	9,523 10 3	.....	...	... ..	8,995 15 3	

Note.—As the Registration and Stamps Departments are worked together the working Expenditure of the Registration Department cannot be shown separately.

P. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
RAI SAHIB, F. C. S.
Revenue Member of Council,
Marwar State.

Appendix No. XVI.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of Khalsa Villages for the year 1912-13.

Serial number.	Name of District.	LIVE-STOCK.											BULLOCK PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARK.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Female Buffaloes.	Horse.	Mares	Colts & fillies.	Camels	Asses	Sheep and goats	Total.	With two Bullocks	With one Bullock	Transport.	Riding.	
1	Jodhpur	8,553	15,084	239	2,036	5	5	.....	875	308	61,263	88,368	4,715	405	2,043	16	
2	Shergarh	414	1,135	28	109	.....	.....	.....	356	24	6,881	8,947	453	134	35	...	
3	Sheo	733	4,342	82	20	8	2	1	115	175	17,174	22,652	394	93	149	...	
4	Phalodi	3,213	10,163	61	477	3	5	1	1,708	201	14,648	30,480	2,474	378	1,005	...	
5	Nagore	8,694	19,643	222	2,349	9	8	2	982	607	1,19,941	1,52,457	5,043	286	2,803	318	
6	Didwana	2,300	5,837	22	357	6	...	.....	275	33	22,619	31,449	1,203	393	572	11	
7	Marote	994	1,754	...	362	1	.....	.....	25	109	3,685	6,930	473	38	162	24	
8	Nawa	1,575	3,428	...	568	4	4	1	35	103	17,902	23,620	761	39	200	7	
9	Parbatsar	8,617	19,530	239	4,047	40	80	7	184	872	88,880	1,22,556	4,169	139	1,823	71	
10	Merta	2,973	6,073	285	1,422	6	3	1	61	573	29,167	40,564	1,601	35	356	3	
11	Jaitaran	7,815	14,176	489	2,931	26	25	4	70	703	45,760	71,999	3,845	133	1,440	13	
12	Bhara	7,613	13,500	871	3,299	29	43	6	48	920	56,357	82,686	4,053	103	1,148	16	
13	Sojat	3,029	7,024	747	3,066	37	27	3	37	589	23,712	38,271	1,513	6	522	4	
14	Desuri	7,653	15,282	403	5,847	20	81	11	168	520	42,550	72,525	3,943	17	1,142	1	
15	Bali	3,676	5,779	27	1,852	26	10	.....	19	193	32,401	44,043	1,775	96	820	...	
16	Pali	3,304	7,384	215	1,752	7	22	5	31	99	39,855	52,674	1,603	71	697	16	
17	Sadar Samand	2,576	4,486	56	1,315	2	3	1	59	164	24,496	33,158	1,279	148	600	...	
18	Jalore	2,918	7,242	196	2,340	11	16	6	176	312	24,700	37,917	1,534	285	605	...	
19	Jaswantpura	1,327	3,337	78	1,377	8	5	1	214	175	5,837	12,359	572	231	274	...	
20	Sanchoore	376	563	9	273	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9,242	10,465	207	25	80	...	
21	Siwana	974	1,282	22	424	2	1	.....	51	227	8,917	11,900	401	69	265	...	
22	Pachpadra	79,327	1,67,104	4,229	36,285	250	341	50	5,480	6,907	6,96,047	9,96,020	4,2011	3,184	16,741	500	
	Total																

SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, Rai Sahib, P. O. 2.
REVENUE MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
Mauwar State.

Appendix No. XVII.

Statement showing the cropped area in Bighas of the assessed Khalsa villages for the year 1912-13.

CIRCLE.	No.	DISTRICT.	WET.				DRY.										Plough.	Average area per plough cropped during the year.	
			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Bajri.	Jawar.	Moth.	Mung.	Gawar.	Til.	Cotton.	Maize.	Others.			Total.
Jodhpur	1	Jodhpur	8,328	1,088	...	894	10,310	1,13,746	34,036	21,807	1,354	8643	4,257	301	21	26,850	2,11,015	4,917	43
	2	Shegarh	...	...	...	...	...	26,475	...	44	...	2,305	5	...	...	...	28,829	520	55
	3	Sheo	498	...	...	...	506	20,489	134	...	...	1,004	674	...	...	5	22,311	441	51
Nagore	4	Phalodi	498	...	...	44	537	39,493	1,910	1,180	1,044	7,319	921	...	...	63,095	1,14,962	2,663	43
	5	Nagore	568	392	...	81	1,041	1,36,559	1,18,536	39,376	123	11,166	39,900	...	14	26,939	3,72,713	5,186	72
	6	Didwana	63	436	...	61	560	52,006	3,155	24,298	101	8,991	23	...	...	4,478	93,052	1,399	66
Didwana	7	Warote	4	428	...	21	453	11,925	...	4,931	595	249	...	...	...	3,478	21,178	492	54
	8	Nawa	181	858	...	55	1,094	3,602	...	1,608	...	3	...	2	24	377	5,616	781	46
	9	Parbatsar	251	2,486	...	187	2,924	17,135	3,955	11,810	947	273	433	473	645	117	35,788	781	46
Merta	10	Merta	1,424	8,773	172	510	10,879	46,938	52,377	16,360	707	2,018	21,658	2,292	969	6,907	1,50,226	4,269	35
	11	Jaitaran	3,735	6,332	353	675	11,095	11,110	13,452	145	43	8	7,155	2,318	620	1,217	56,068	1,619	22
	12	Bilara	16,607	9,232	1,112	2,858	29,809	16,490	24,049	5,313	...	...	9,564	5,652	652	17,637	79,357	3,911	20
Bali	13	Sojat	7,713	4,484	937	1,014	14,148	5,842	13,557	284	199	32	8,147	2,047	1,939	2,923	34,970	4,104	9
	14	Desuri	1,763	3,650	59	1,362	6,834	1,081	1,601	927	2,329	39	7,559	2,177	3,067	1,623	20,373	1,516	13
	15	Bali	3,902	7,403	2	798	12,105	8,536	4,941	560	537	1,373	13,450	2,812	2,412	5,445	40,066	3,952	10
Sardar Samand	16	Pali	8,241	1,812	127	183	10,363	14,762	5,489	109	82	1,434	10,472	511	191	369	33,419	1,823	18
	17	Sardar Samand	21,015	2,858	63	252	24,188	8,469	3,786	6	3	370	4,601	804	8	296	18,343	1,638	11
	18	Jalore	3,560	740	...	83	4,383	44,358	30	1,128	1,321	7,470	8,340	967	310	1,980	65,904	1,353	49
Jalore	19	Jaswantpura	4,695	8	...	128	4,831	51,837	133	5	4,108	6,891	10,688	698	40	9,274	83,674	1,676	50
	20	Sanchoore	683	70	...	1	754	38,198	160	2,047	1,630	6,706	1,325	20	...	822	50,908	687	74
	21	Siwana	1,070	55	70	16	1,211	3,008	215	5	267	760	942	645	...	6,515	12,357	220	56
	22	Pachpadra	2,295	105	8	82	2,490	7,003	4,685	1,258	255	570	323	35	...	3,389	17,518	456	40
Total			87,089	51,210	2,903	9,313	1,50,515	6,79,162	2,86,201	1,33,201	15,650	67,624	1,50,407	21,754	10,912	1,83,736	15,48,647	43,602	36

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Marwar State during the year 1912—13.

No.	Pargana.	October 1912.		November 1912.		December 1912.		January 1913.		February 1913.		March 1913.		April 1913.		May 1913.		June 1913.		July 1913.		August 1913.		September 1913.		Total.		Total of past year		Average of past 5 years.	
		Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
1	Bali	72	1	84	5	40	3	...	78	5	83	17	57	20	20	18	53	
2	Barmer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	3	35	2	78	5	83	15	28	13	68	11	42
3	Bilara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	5	28	2	55	2	97	13	62	23	70	19	43
4	Desuri ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34	2	92	3	89	6	29	19	56	27	84	25	81
5	Didwana ...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	2	49	3	...	...	56	10	48	16	3	13	98
6	Jaitaran ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	31	3	...	...	57	19	46	10	39	17	13
7	Jalore ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	81	3	...	...	36	12	39	9	52	13	93
8	Jaswantpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	3	72	10	15	4	16	9	24	14	54	18	31
9	Jodhpur ...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	10	1	64	1	88	7	23	12	86	13	27
10	Maroto ...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	...	5	...	...	40	23	72	16	48
11	Merta	
12	Nagore	25	1	10	3	23	1	92	
13	Pachpadra	56	63	1	96	...	54	
14	Pali	65	60	52	51	4	
15	Parbatsar	6	60	96	...	4	47	
16	Phalodi	17	1	7	3	5	1	36	
17	Sambhar	25	1	34	...	19	
18	Sanchore	53	3	45	1	19	
19	Sankra	6	1	13	1	70	7	86	5	72	1	99	18	63	14	40	15	
20	Sheo	24	2	77	3	65	2	55	10	8	8	52	9	81
21	Shergarh	50	30	77	3	
22	Siwana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	1	87	2	38	5	95	5	6	8	22	11	35
23	Sojat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	35	2	25	2	49	10	62	11	10	13	75
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	3	64	1	5	...	93	9	89	14	49	15	36

ZALIM SINGH MAHARAJ,
VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,
Marwar State.

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12)	Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12)
	(A) - Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>(A)-Main Revenue Departments.</i>				
1	Bakiat (Miscellaneous Outstandings and Advances recovered) ...	80,000	95,000	1,16,216	1,31,802
2	Customs ...	16,10,000	13,00,000	18,77,934	16,05,424
3	Excise ...	1,79,570	1,61,000	1,83,640	1,70,325
4	Hakumats (Village Cesses, fines etc) ...	2,58,800	1,86,000	2,55,257	2,22,873
5	Hawala (Land Revenue) ...	13,35,000	4,76,649	12,90,890	7,61,049
6	Interest ...	5,50,000	3,75,000	5,96,354	4,46,831
7	Irrigation Fees ...	1,40,000	28,500	81,414	30,939
8	Railway (a) Jodhpur Railway ...	20,64,700	15,00,000	19,09,844	21,41,229
	(b) Pipar Bilara Light Railway ...	22,000	15,000	22,424	22,756
9	Rekh, Hukamnamah and Vaccination Fees:—			5,83,057	4,20,227
	(a) Rekh (Cash tribute from Jagirdars) ...	3,94,290	2,80,000	3,91,754	2,99,675
	(b) Hukamnamah (Jagir Succession Fees) ...	1,67,530	60,000	1,64,382	1,13,114
	(c) Vaccination Fees ...	11,020	5,000	12,169	7,438
10	Salt ...	15,61,000	13,80,000	16,31,032	14,45,580
11	Stamps and Registration ...	1,63,000	1,58,000	1,58,763	1,63,681
	(B)-Minor Revenue Departments.				
12	Camels, sale of ...	1,000	1,000	2,180	1,875
13	Forest ...	76,210	60,600	88,643	73,715
14	Grass storage ...	14,200	15,000	5,196	24,889
15	Kotwali, Jodhpur ...	12,280	8,400	17,207	14,073
16	Mines of Fellers Earth ...	2,000	1,500	1,824	2,564
17	Mint ...	9,960	17,000	19,505	19,470
18	Miscellaneous Revenue ...	31,800	10,000	57,666	81,574
19	Mules, sale of ...	2,000	2,000	4,235	...
20	Municipality, Jodhpur ...	19,130	...	8,009	...
21	Nazars (Presents to His Highness) ...	3,000	10,000	...	6,600
22	Press ...	32,700	33,000	29,983	31,690
23	Umerkote and Merwara Villages, (Compensation for) ...	13,000	13,000	13,000	16,000
24	Taccavi Advances ...	25,000	...	3,576	...
	(C) Public Works Department.				
25	City Tramway ...	9,000	...	8,554	...
26	Desi Workshops ...	...	...	...	...
27	Gardens ...	8,000	6,000	18,304	7,196
28	Ice Factory ...	10,000	10,000	15,355	12,834
29	Industrial Museum ...	...	...	...	...
30	Marble Quarries ...	17,000	16,000	23,057	19,895
31	Motor khana ...	...	...	...	...
32	P. W. D. under Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...
33	P. W. D. under Civil agency ...	...	...	...	...
34	P. W. Special ...	1,500	10,000	2,732	19,074
35	Rent of State Buildings ...	...	...	...	...
36	Sinking artesian Wells ...	...	...	...	...

15007 58000

Expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,240	1,810	2,405	1,919	
1,73,040	1,65,000	1,77,086	1,58,633	
34,850	27,420	28,935	26,176	
1,37,400	1,39,000	1,30,054	1,36,024	
1,38,390	1,62,583	1,33,345	1,00,401	
...	
...	3,000	...	...
...	
16,000	14,000	22,256	25,470	
6,350	6,370	6,698	6,371	
...	
...	
47,200	45,000	39,254	36,729	
14,080	14,780	14,677	13,957	
...	
54,870	48,500	55,343	48,214	
64,360	20,000	47,139	21,532	
7,420	8,440	7,823	8,005	
1,500	1,500	3,444	25	
1,710	1,860	1,634	1,839	
...	
...	
40,690	24,750	32,155	21,333	
...	
30,370	28,930	27,809	24,222	
...	
20,000	15,000	450	...	
8,000	...	8,055	...	
14,970	14,970	18,184	15,563	
56,500	56,500	64,355	59,201	
11,000	9,000	11,772	10,501	
3,000	3,000	391	5,781	
...	
18,160	10,660	22,348	21,749	
9,16,878	6,53,700	6,99,392	5,78,850	
20,000	24,000	41,040	21,133	
...	
2,000	5,000	...	40	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12)	Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	Water Supply	1,800	...	848	...
	(D) Imperial Charges.				
38	Contribution towards 1500 horses of Erainpura Irregular force.	...	...	...	...
39	Sirdar Rissala (Imperial Service Cavalry) (a) First Regiment.	2,310	...	3,198	...
	(b) Second Regiment	620	...	451	...
	(c) Imperial cadet Corps ... ..	...	...	...	...
40	Tribute ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(E) His Highnesse's Personal.				
41	Jeb Kharch (His Highnesse's private purse) ...	...	...	...	...
	(F) Palace Allowances.				
42	Shree Baijee Lal Sahibas ... ..	...	...	...	...
43	Maharaj Shree Umaid Singhji Sahib ... ..	...	...	...	...
44	Maharaj Shree Ajit Singhji Sahib ... ..	...	...	...	...
45	Princes Education ... ..	...	...	...	...
46	Mardani Deorhi ... ..	...	...	...	...
47	Zanani Deorhi ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(G) Administration.				
48	Regency Council ... ..	...	...	...	...
49	English Office ... ..	...	...	...	...
50	Vice President's office ... ..	...	...	...	...
51	Military Member's office ... ..	...	...	...	...
52	Finance Member's office ... ..	...	...	...	...
53	Public Works Member's office ... ..	...	...	...	...
54	Revenue Member's office ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(H) Political.				
55	Ainka Kothar (Entertainment of guests) ...	...	...	...	...
56	External Boundry ... ..	...	...	...	...
57	Rajasthan	5,000	5,000	5,021	3,798
58	Vakalats & Courts of Vakils ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(I) Local Military Forces.				
59	Artillery ... ..	...	...	...	6,962
60	Band ... ..	...	...	...	...
61	Infantry ... ..	...	...	...	...
62	Chakri (Cash payment in lieu of Feudal service) ...	1,60,000	1,00,000	2,46,860	1,53,962

Expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES		ACTUALS		
Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	
3,47,047	...	3,42,752	...	
1,79,734	5,53,800	1,78,235	5,38,205	
1,800	...	1,450	...	
1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	
1,00,000	90,000	1,01,723	1,46,614	
21,000	...	9,310	...	
11,500	...	11,867	...	
11,500	...	10,534	...	
...	10,000	...	2,112	
8,800	8,950	8,681	8,601	
2,61,980	2,74,000	2,64,087	2,74,828	
1,48,150	1,60,800	1,48,696	1,56,373	
21,170	19,330	20,374	19,960	
9,000	8,870	9,543	8,774	
3,280	3,280	2,959	2,811	
...	
2,080	1,670	1,758	1,292	
3,590	3,500	3,116	2,899	
7,760	20,000	12,572	12,288	
1,500	500	50	...	
20,000	35,000	20,101	52,168	
37,440	47,570	32,264	41,989	
41,380	44,100	35,137	37,393	
11,310	11,000	9,890	10,572	
91,780	1,07,600	81,907	96,039	
63,420	25,370	46,806	20,883	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	HEADS.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1912-13.)	Previous year (1911-12.)	Current year (1912-13.)	Previous year (1911-12.)
	(J) Judiciary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	Chief Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
64	Court Fees	70,000	25,000	58,501	26,521
65	Court of Appeals ... ..	...	...	...	...
66	Court of Sardars ... ..	...	...	...	...
67	Civil Court No. I ... ..	...	...	...	...
68	Civil Court No. II ... ..	...	...	...	...
69	Criminal Courts No. I & II ... ..	...	...	...	...
70	Hasiat Court ... ..	...	...	...	...
71	Raj Advocate ... ..	...	...	...	...
72	Superintendent of Parganas ... ..	...	...	...	...
73	Tamil Court (Execution of decrees) ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(K) Accounts and Treasury.				
74	Audit office ... ..	...	...	...	...
75	Sadar Treasury ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(L) Police.				
76	Police ... ..	...	...	...	...
77	Settlement of Criminal Tribes	2,320	...	2,667	...
	(M) Prison.				
78	Central Jail ... ..	...	...	...	...
79	Jail Factory	10,200	...	11,151	...
80	Jail Garden	800	11,000	1,460	11,547
	(N) Kharkhanas.				
81	Abdar Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
82	Bagara Kothar (Ward robes) ... ..	...	...	...	...
83	Bagi Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
84	Farrash Khana (Tent purchase etc) ... ..	...	...	...	...
85	Gow Khana (Bullocks & Cows) ... ..	...	...	...	...
86	Kirkri Khana (Managerie) ... ..	...	...	...	...
87	Mule breeding & horse stud ... ..	...	...	...	...
88	Musicians ... ..	...	...	...	...
89	Nakar Khana (drums) ..	...	...	...	...
90	Palki Khana (Palanquins) ... ..	...	...	...	...
91	Pheel Khana (Elephants) ... ..	...	...	...	...
92	Rasora (Kitchen) ... ..	...	...	...	...
93	Shikar Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
94	Shutar Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
95	Silah Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
96	Stables ... ..	...	...	...	...
97	Tater Khana (Hot water Department)...	...	...	...	...
98	Veterinary Department...	...	...	...	...
99	Superintendent of Kharkhanajat ... ..	...	...	...	...

Expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1912-13.)	Previous year (1911-12.)	Current year (1912-13.)	Previous year (1911-12.)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46,230	10,940	43,211	7,977	
...	
...	7,260	...	7,227	
14,170	13,960	11,177	13,045	
8,900	7,600	8,158	7,141	
7,430		6,675		
19,000	14,600	17,885	13,716	
2,770	2,720	3,062	2,748	
900	900	920	746	
14,660	6,850	12,762	8,032	
1,760	5,270	1,766	5,254	
12,430	14,180	12,477	12,379	
11,980	12,790	10,032	8,978	
2,98,630	2,94,300	2,48,768	2,36,642	
20,110	22,000	14,539	19,262	
45,369	47,135	37,482	40,955	
5,600	5,600	5,793	4,789	
961		...		
...	5,550	...	3,671	
8,560	24,813	6,064	12,949	
...	29,000	...	21,158	
13,840	16,010	13,560	13,705	
10,880	12,335	7,700	12,123	
...	200	...	859	
20,000	19,407	18,959	20,228	
...	860	...	720	
700	1,952	392	2,675	
1,960		1,680		
5,550	5,715	4,681	6,964	
6,060	13,610	6,153	15,117	
26,100	23,820	26,204	25,296	
11,410	14,862	8,848	14,644	
5,210	5,450	4,793	5,112	
50,840	45,600	61,003	45,433	
...	950	...	911	
6,200	6,100	5,061	1,999	
4,890	4,122	4,644	3,211	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(O) Stipends & allowances				
100	Ahamadnagries ... ..	...	...	...	...
101	Civil Salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
102	Pension in lieu of Jagir ... ..	...	...	...	...
103	Pind Bakshi ... ..	...	...	...	...
104	Reserve Mutsadies ... ..	...	...	...	...
105	Sir Partap's allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...
106	Stipendaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(P) Medical				
107	Dispensaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
108	Vaids and Hakims ... ..	...	...	...	...
109	Plague and Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(Q) Public Instruction				
110	Education Department ... ..	...	...	...	...
111	Rajput School ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(R) Charitable grants and Donations.				
112	Devasthan, (Charity) ... ..	...	...	...	...
113	Edward pension (Relief for the physically disabled indigent without any resource) ... ..	...	...	...	...
114	Shree Jarechiji Anath Ashram ... ..	...	...	...	...
115	Leper Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	...
116	Poor house and housing the poor. ... ..	...	...	...	...
117	Subscriptions and Donations ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(S) Other Heads.				
118	Arboriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
119	Archaeological Excavations ... ..	...	...	...	...
120	Dastri ... ..	...	...	...	...
121	Exchange and Discount ... ..	...	...	...	...
122	Gifts ... ..	...	...	...	...
123	Good Service Reward ... ..	...	...	...	...
124	Hazuri Dafter ... ..	...	...	...	...
125	Jawahir khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
126	Kasid Kharch ... ..	...	...	...	...
127	Library, Historical and Bardic Researches ... ..	...	...	...	...
128	Miscellaneous Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
129	Miscellaneous Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...
130	Pardhangiri ... ..	...	...	...	...
131	Purchases ... ..	...	...	...	...
132	Safar Kharach ... ..	...	...	...	...

Expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	Current year (1912-13).	Previous year (1911-12).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
590	3,280	600	2,190	
1,980	6,170	1,873	5,666	
22,560	31,020	18,340	22,194	
520	1,000	516	969	
3,650	7,120	3,111	5,658	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
45,320	52,400	48,762	51,881	
92,500	93,300	90,018	77,277	
1,860	12,830	1,710	11,191	
10,000	12,000	2,484	4,904	
80,870	90,000	82,000	87,336	
44,050	...	41,631	...	
56,100	54,076	54,816	50,523	
18,000	15,000	16,515	14,851	
3,080	...	2,411	...	
3,760	3,700	3,092	3,003	
200	10,000	...	...
...	...	1,08,599	...	
15,650	10,920	11,045	9,734	
1,000	2,000	1,000	...	
690	1,060	669	666	
10,000	3,500	8,159	19,789	
25,000	30,000	16,822	22,844	
7,000	5,000	...	6,090	
3,550	3,550	3,511	3,440	
18,910	22,873	11,236	7,794	
3,000	2,000	1,929	3,367	
...	
5,630	5,300	5,889	4,489	
5,290	8,420	5,515	8,298	
7,000	10,000	5,608	6,766	
600	600	600	588	
25,600	50,000	11,115	33,809	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	HEADS.	RECEIPTS			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12)	Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
133	Stationery ...	...	...	...	...
134	Survey and Settlement ...	...	...	...	...
135	Teohar Kharach ...	...	...	...	...
136	Walter Krit Hit Karni Sabha ...	...	...	...	...
137	Weeding of Records ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of ordinary ...	90,77,740	63,74,649	93,41,256	80,96,955
	(B) EXTRAORDINARY.				
	<i>(a) Discharge of Liabilities.</i>				
138	Compensation for Jaswant Samand and Kote Forest villages ...	...	...	...	...
139	Debts of late His Highness ...	...	...	...	55,258
140	Debts of Maharaj's whose estates lapsed to the State ...	...	...	...	...
141	Miscellaneous Merchants ...	...	...	...	...
	(B) Other Heads.				
142	Census operations ...	...	...	...	...
143	Delhi Darbar ...	...	...	...	...
144	Famine Expenses ...	...	...	...	...
145	Miscellaneous advances ...	...	...	...	1,46,051
146	Special unforeseen outlay ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Extraordinary ...	...	...	...	2,01,309
	TOTAL OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY ...	90,77,740	63,74,649	93,41,256	82,98,264
	(C) Productive Public works Capital outlay.				
147	Jodhpur Railway Capital outlay:—				
	(a) Open line ...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Jodhpur Phalodi Line ...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Marwar Junction Desuri Sanderzo line ...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Survey of Jaisalmer line ...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Broad Gauge Scheme ...	...	...	...	...
148	Pipar Bilara Light Railway (Capital) ...	...	...	...	...
149	Irrigation Projects ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	(D) Investments.				
	Agricultural Bank ...	...	5,000	...	...
	Famine Fund ...	...	...	...	...
	Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	...
	Reserve Fund for the marriages of His Highness and his brothers ...	...	...	...	...
	Reserve Fund for the marriages of Shri Baiji Lal Sahibas ...	...	...	...	...
	Loans to Jagirdars ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	5,000	...	...
	Grand Total of A. B. C. & D. ..	90,77,740	63,79,649	93,41,256	82,98,264
	Cash Balance ...	...	...	1,65,296	...
				95,06,552	

Expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

EXPENDITURE				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12)	Current year (1912-13)	Previous year (1911-12.)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,000	2,750	3,258	3,006	
10,940	7,500	5,221	3,585	
1,000	3,000	491	840	
1,300	1,640	808	1,214	
2,000	2,000	...	...
47,87,499	45,93,798	44,00,537	41,76,642	
...	14,223	...	1,125	
15,000	30,000	24,220	12,238	
...	3,644	...	32	
...	3,213	...	...
7,000	15,000	2,283	21,512	
...	1,00,000	...	1,26,200	
5,320	50,000	672	4,063	
...	50,000	1,31,012	...	
15,000	25,000	13,493	16,749	
42,320	2,91,080	1,71,680	1,81,919	
48,29,819	48,81,878	45,72,217	43,58,561	
17,30,312	...	19,52,767	...	
9,32,520	15,68,556	1,65,684	10,10,580	
4,94,118	...	228	...	
2,000	...	1,923	...	
...	...	2,747	—	
2,000	80,000	2,716	9,765	
3,63,729	...	1,94,344	—	
35,24,679	16,48,556	22,20,409	10,20,345	
...	...	...	1,815	
...	5,00,000	...	9,56,248	
1,40,000	13,25,000	20,12,392	40,50,942	
...	50,000	...	50,000	
...	25,000	...	25,000	
3,00,000	...	5,78,726	4,12,627	
4,40,000	19,00,000	25,91,118	54,96,632	
87,91,498	84,33,434	94,83,744	1,03,75,539	
...	...	22,808	...	
...	...	95,06,552	...	

S. B. PATTERSON, MAJOR,
Finance Member of Council,
Marwar State

Appendix No. XXX

Statement showing prices of staple food grains in the Jodhpur City during the year 1912-13.

Names of food grains.	October 1912.		November 1912.		December 1912		January 1913.		February 1913.		March 1913.		April 1913.		May 1913		June 1913		July 1913		August 1913		September 1913.		Remarks.
	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	
Wheat ...	10	6	10	5	10	2	10	...	9	...	9	12	10	2	10	4	10	4	10	...	10	...	10	1	
Barley ...	13	...	13	6	14	...	13	14	13	...	13	...	13	8	13	5	13	1	13	4	12	12	13	...	
Bajri ...	10	12½	12	5	12	...	12	2	12	4	12	1	12	8	12	13	13	8	13	...	13	...	12	8	
Jawar ...	13	5½	11	12	13	...	13	5	13	4	13	...	13	4	15	10	15	...	12	6	13	7	12	13	

ZALIM SINGH MAHARAJ,

VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,

Marwar State,

Appendix No. XXI.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force in 1912-13.

No.	Articles.	Per	DUTY.				REMARKS.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
I	Animals—						
	(a) Buffaloes	Head.	...	8	...	8	No import duty is levied on she- buffaloes.
	(b) Camels	"	3	...	3	...	
	(c) Donkeys ... ..	"	...	...	...	3	
	(d) Cows ... ..	"	...	...	...	6	
	(e) He-goats	100	...	...	18	12	The export of she-goats and female sheep is not allowed.
	(f) Male sheep	100	...	...	25	...	
	(g) Mules	Head.	...	3	...	3	
	(h) Oxen ... ..	"	...	...	...	6	
II	Bones—	Maund.	...	...	...	4	
III	Cloth—						
	(1) Cotton cloth.						
	(a) Fine cloth, Indian or English manufacture piece goods ...	Maund.	6	4	...	...
	(b) Coarse cloth	"	...	10	...	...
	(2) Woollen and silk cloth—						
	(a) Fashmina and silk	Cent.	5	...	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(b) Coarse woollen cloth ...	Maund.	...	10	...	...
	(3) Cloth with Benares embroidery ...	Cent.	5	...	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(4) Cloth with Delhi emboroidery ...	"	5	...	...	...	" "
	(5) Cloth with imitation embroidery ...	"	5	...	...	...	" "
IV	Cotton—						
	(a) Uncleaned	Maund.	...	...	...	8	
	(b) Cleaned ... ..	"	...	...	...	12	
	(c) Twist or yarn thread	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Sewing thread	"	1	14	...	...
V	Fire arms and ammunition—						
	(a) English gun and cartridge ...	Cent.	9	6	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(b) Gun-powder, English	Maund.	10	...	...	...
	(c) Country guns	Gun.	1	...	...	...
	(d) Gun-powder, country	Maund.	5	...	...	...
	(e) Fire-works	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(f) Percussion caps	1,000	1	9	...	...
VI	Fruits dry—	Maund.	1	...	...	...	Only almonds, raisins, dry dates and pistachios subject to duty, others free.
VII	Ghee—	"	1	4	2	8	
VIII	Lace-gold or silver	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
IX	Grain—						
	(a) Rice	Maund.	...	5	...	...
	(b) Wheat ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	Statistical duty,

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	Duty.				REMARKS.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
	(c) Bajra	Maund.	...	...	...	1	Statistical duty.
	(d) Moth ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "
	(e) Gram ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "
	(f) All other grains ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	" "
X.	Hides —						
	(a) Raw ... ..	"	...	...	1	4	
	(b) Dressed ... ..	"	...	...	...	10	
	(c) Leather, English or Country ... ..	"	...	...	1	4	
XI	Intoxicants —						
	(a) Wines and spirits						
	European „	Cent.	25	...	...	...	Ad valorem.
	Methylated spirits	"	5	...	...	...	"
	Country	Maund.	2	...	...	...
	(b) Opium	"	200	...	...	...	Subject also to a transit duty of Rs 5/-per Md. when bound to Sirohi and Jaisalmer.
XII.	Ivory.—	"	2	8	...	...
XIII.	Kirana including colours, dye-roots, groceries &c.—	"	1	14	...	...
XIV.	Metals.—						
	(a) Copper	"	...	5	...	...
	(b) Bronze, brass and bell metal	"	...	5	...	...
	(c) Tin and lead	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Zinc	"	...	4	...	...
	(e) Iron	"	...	1	...	...
XV.	Minari includes hardware, furniture, chemicals manufactured steel, manufactured tobacco, glass ware, China ware and other fancy ware, apparel, haberdashery, millinery, and Photographic gear etc.	Cent.	5	...	...	...	Ad valorem.
XVI.	Oils.—						
	(a) Kerosine... ..	Maund.	1	8	...	...
	(b) Turpentine	"	1	14	...	...
	(c) Other common oils	"	1	4	...	...
	(d) Sesamum oils ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	Statistical.
XVII	Perfumery.—						
	(a) Musk	"	800	...	...	...
	(b) Saffaron	"	200	...	...	...
	(c) Scents, Native and European	Cent.	3	2	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(d) Itars	"	3	2	...	...	" "
	(e) Sandal oil and other superior scented oils	Maund	10	...	...	...

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	DUTY.				REMARKS.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
XVIII.	Seeds and flowers.—						
	(1) Oil-seeds						
	(a) Til	Maund.	...	...	...	4	
	(b) Cummin seed	"	...	...	...	1	Statistical.
	(c) Sarsoon	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(d) Corriander seed...	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(e) Linseed	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(f) Rape	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(g) Raira	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(h) Methi seed	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(i) Castor seed	"	...	...	...	1	"
	(j) Menhdi seed	"	...	...	...	2	"
	(2) Anise seed	"	...	8	...	1	"
	(3) Cotton seed	"	...	4	...	1	"
	(4) Maura flowers	"	1	4	...	...
XIX.	Sugar—						
	(1) Refined						
	(a) Chini	"	2	...	...	...
	(b) Minja	"	1	4	...	...
	(c) Sweetmeats, sugar candy and Patashas	"	2	...	...	...
	(2) Unrefined—						
	(a) Musti	"	...	10	...	...
	(a) Jaggery	"	...	12	...	...
XX.	Timber.—						
	(a) Timber	"	...	6	...	2	
	(b) Coal	"	...	1	...	...
XXI.	Tobacco—	"	1	14	...	...
XXII.	Wool	"	...	...	1	4	
XXIII.	Jewellery	Cent.	3	2	...	...	Ad valorem.
XXIV.	G O L D —						
	(a) Bullion (ad valorem)	"	1	9	...	...	Rebate of Rs. 0-10-6 p. c. allowed on gold turned into Mohars within 15 days of its importation under Customs office certificate.
	(b) Articles of gold	"	3	2	...	...	Ad valorem.
XXV.	Silver—						
	(a) Bullion	"	1	9	...	...	" "
	(b) Articles of silver	"	1	9	...	...	" "
XXVI.	Miscellaneous—						
	(a) Stone	Maund.	...	...	...	2	Pics, Wagon-load Rs. 2-8-0, Bogle Rs. 5.
	(b) Khakhla and Bhusa	"	...	...	...	2	
	(c) Other kinds of fodder	"	...	...	...	1	
	(d) Ak & Khimp cotton	"	...	...	...	6	
	(c) Ak & Khimp fibre	"	...	...	...	2	

Appendix XXII.

Jodhpur State Public Works Department.

Statement of expenditure and receipts on Public Works during 1912-13.

Description of Works				Original.	Repairs	Total.	Remarks.
Expenditure.							
1. PUBLIC WORKS:—							
I	Military works	...	...	8,345	1,467	9,812	
II.	Civil Buildings	...	...	4,63,171	56,619	5,19,790	
III.	Communications	...	...	1,721	21,699	23,420	
IV.	Irrigation and water supply	...	...	2,09,131	33,602	2,42,733	
V.	General Miscellaneous	...	...	7,945	37,496	45,441	
VI.	Establishment	...	...	...	...	46,442	
Total for Public Works				..	...	8,87,638	
2. OTHER WORKS:—							
(a)	State Gardens	..	...	...	59,259	59,259	
(b)	Desi Workshops	...	...	...	18,564	18,564	
(c)	Upkeep of Motor cars	...	...	...	22,547	22,547	
(d)	Ice Factory	...	...	...	11,314	11,314	
(e)	Industrial museum	...	...	...	396	396	
(f)	Miscellaneous other works	...	...	...	17,018	17,018	
Total for other Works				...	...	1,29,098	
Grand Total of Expenditure				...	...	10,16,736	
Receipts.							
1.	Marble Quarries.	...	...	...	...	23,057	
2.	Ice Factory	...	...	...	...	14,809	
3.	State Gardens	...	...	...	...	10,798	
4.	Rent and conveyance	...	...	...	...	2,728	
Total				...	...	51,392	
Net expenditure				...	...	9,65,344	

MANGAL SINGH, RAO BAHADUR,

MEMBER FOR P. W. DEPARTMENT,

Marwar Council.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing roads constructed and maintained in the Jodhpur State during 1912-13.

No.	Name of Road.	From.	To.	PAVED ROAD.			METALLED ROAD.			UNMETALLED ROAD.			Average annual cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
				Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.		
1	Jodhpur City Road.	.....	.....	4.07	Rs. 9,050/- for 12 ft. broad road of 6" thick stones.	Rs.	0.09	Rs. 2,300/- for 12 ft broad road	Rs. 348	...	.....	Rs.	4.16	
2	About Jodhpur ...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	62.14	Rs. 3,000/- for 16 ft broad road	348	2.50	.....	...	64.64	
3	" Pali	.....	.....	...	.....	...	0.50	.....	...	...	.....	...	0.50	
4	" Jaswantpura...	Jaswantpura	Jaswantpura Hill ...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	6.00	.....	...	6.00	
		Do.	Chikla ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3.00	.....	...	3.00	
5	Sendra Erinpura Road.	Sendra ...	Erinpura ...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	96.00	...	...	96.00	
			Total ...	4.07	.....	...	62.73	...	...	107.50	.....	...	174.30	

MANGAL SINGH, Rao Bahadur,
Member for P. W. D.,
Marwar Council.

Appendix XXIV.

Statement of Medical relief afforded by the Marwar State during the year 1912-1913 from 1st October 1912 to 30th September 1913.

No	Names of Dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS TREATED.					Daily average of in and out door patients	OPERATIONS		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
		Out door	Indoor.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.		Major.	Minor.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Hewson Hospital	21,658	1,117	604	281	28	148	56	242.36	688	852	18,169	9	7	
2	1st Branch Dispensary	19,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	156.96	1	742	3,565	9	5	
3	2nd "	6,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.62	22	250	1,841	15	5	
4	Pali "	10,410	21	18	2	...	...	...	73.76	11	350	1,660	...	2	
5	Nagaur "	6,163	87	75	5	3	3	1	60.44	35	528	2,466	6	7	
6	Merta City	8,858	137	90	43	2	1	1	68.28	36	535	1,997	13	3	
7	Jalore "	3,493	39	35	4	...	...	...	33.70	22	122	1,448	9	7	
8	Bilara "	4,119	41	27	8	...	...	...	24.74	17	227	1,459	5	4	
9	Nawa "	5,686	45	36	...	...	...	...	57.05	8	201	1,828	4	4	
10	Bimwal "	4,079	15	9	4	1	...	...	29.41	4	189	1,425	15	...	
11	Didwana "	2,487	31	23	...	...	...	...	22.31	21	67	1,932	15	11	
12	Phalodi "	4,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.13	1	219	1,261	9	1	
13	Bali "	4,666	16	9	3	1	3	...	58.61	12	177	1,231	13	9	
14	Jasol "	7,681	26	23	3	...	...	...	47.90	16	142	1,811	11	11	
15	Barmar "	4,074	41	30	2	2	6	1	51.31	20	158	1,877	13	6	
16	J. B Ry. Jodhpur Dispensary	7,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.78	...	237	1,909	4	5	
17	" Merta Road	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.02	4	223	1,121	3	0	
18	Sojat "	8,472	32	26	1	...	...	...	73.44	6	523	1,459	6	2	
19	Desuri "	3,048	24	14	9	...	...	...	22.05	14	161	1,408	...	1	
20	Marwar Junction	2,400	1	...	...	...	...	...	19.73	6	113	634	15	10	
21	Sanchoore "	4,244	29	13	12	2	...	...	24.05	6	15	1,404	5	3	
22	Police Hospital	1,863	123	118	7	...	...	...	19.29	1	31	653	14	7	
23	Jaswant "	3,631	88	32	46	1	9	...	46.14	1	62	7,806	10	1	
Total		1,18,878	1,913	1,182	424	41	195	71	1299.09	952	6,124	60,378	4	3	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,
VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,
Marwar. State.

Appendix No. XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Marwar State for the year 1912-13.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Description of School	NO. OF PUPILS ON ROLLS ON 3 TH SEPTEMBER.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs. a. p.	Secondary, Rs. a. p.	Primary. Rs. a. p.								
1	1	Jaswant College	24	30	20	21	14,578	5	0	...	...	...	...
1	1	Darbar High School	361	348	313	272	...	...	9,986	11	0	...	...
3	3	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	315	384	212	229	...	...	5,730	1	2	...	...
13	13	Do do Upper Primary Schools	901	785	631	569	...	...	...	...	...	9,387	4	0
2	2	Do. Do Lower Primary Schools	270	118	191	96	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	5	0
42	47	Vernacular Primary Schools	1,840	1,767	1,304	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	6,911	13	4
1	1	Girls School	98	131	73	109	...	...	...	...	...	3,559	8	9
1	1	Sanskrit School	35	47	24	27	...	...	773	2	3	...	...
1	1	Business Class	19	26	17	18	...	...	1,358	14	3	...	...
1	1	Normal School	59	125	34	76	...	...	401	0	9	...	...
65	71	Total	3,922	3,761	2,819	2,692	14,578	5	0	18,249	13	5	21,306	15	1
													Rs. a. p.	54,225 1 6	
Direction and Inspection charges including extra rdinary charges due to temporary engagement of an Educational Adviser													...	19,422 9 0	
Grants-in aid to private Schools													4,699 8 6
Mayo College Jodhpur Boarding House													3,708 3 0
Miscellaneous													1,125 4 6
GRAND TOTAL											...	83,180 10 6			

S. B. PATTERSON, MAJOR,
FINANCE MEMBER,
Marwar Council.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing population of Criminal Tribes with land in their possession in the year 1913.

Number.	Pargannas.	BAORIS.										SANSIS.										MINAS.						BAGRIS.						TOTAL.			
		POPULATION.					LAND.		POPULATION.					LAND.		POPULATION.					LAND.		POPULATION.					LAND.		POPULATION.				LAND.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bigbas.	Biswa.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bigbas.	Biswa.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bigbas.	Biswa.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bigbas.	Biswa.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Bigbas.	Biswa.	
1	Bali	2	2	2	6	40	9	30	30	49	109	376	16	13	4	8	16	123	13	758	683	10	22	164	2	6	6	6	10	22	164	2					
2	Bilara	728	653	884	2,265	19,918	9	30	30	49	109	376	16	8	4	2	4	23	8	94	87	132	313	20,295	5	94	87	132	2,374	20,295	5						
3	Desuri	93	86	130	309	1,703	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,726	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Didwana	386	373	574	1,333	12,326	11	42	40	48	130	668	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	413	622	1,463	12,995	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jaitaran	1,132	1,079	1,478	3,689	30,124	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	1,079	1,478	3,689	30,124	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jodhpur	399	322	309	1,030	14,742	7	127	56	69	252	936	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	378	378	1,282	15,678	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jaswantpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	15	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Merta	973	1,076	1,466	3,515	20,701	9	11	20	22	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	1,086	1,488	3,568	20,701	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Nagaur	550	536	901	1,987	16,089	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	536	901	1,987	16,089	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Pali	318	242	346	906	10,099	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	319	244	350	913	10,099	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Parbatsar	698	671	1,013	2,382	19,555	...	3	3	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	674	1,019	2,394	19,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Phalodi	20	25	33	78	466	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	33	78	466	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Sojat	742	704	1,069	2,515	19,551	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	704	1,069	2,515	19,551	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Sambhar including Marote	324	330	490	1,144	10,646	5	324	330	490	1,144	10,646	5	
	Total	6,365	6,099	8,695	21,159	1,75,965	6	213	149	194	556	1,981	19	1	8	14	29	147	1	4,607	6,275	8,924	21,806	1,78,153	10	

MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH,

VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL,

Marwar State.

